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GREATER E. ASIA MINISTRY ESTABLISHED FOR VICTORY, SPHERE'S HEALTHY GROWTH

Board of Information Makes Epochal Announcement on Establishment of New Cabinet Portfolio—Organ for Administration of Politics, Economy, Culture in Greater East Asia Sphere

WILL BEGIN VARIOUS FUNCTIONS ON OCTOBER 1

The Government at its regular Cabinet meeting Tuesday, reached a decision to create a Greater East Asia Ministry, the basic functions of which were made public in an announcement issued by the Cabinet Board of Information at 9:20 p.m. the same evening, according to Domei.

It was revealed that the new Ministry will begin its work on October 1. Plans regarding the personnel of the new Ministry, it was also disclosed, have virtually been completed and appointment of a Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will be made on October 1.

Premier General Hideki Tojo, it was reliably learned, already has a candidate in mind to assume the portfolio.

Many Offices Abolished

Feature of the creation of the new Ministry will be the abolishment of the China Affairs Board, the Manchurian Affairs Bureau, the Ministry of Overseas Affairs and the East Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry.

The Ministry of Greater East Asia will take charge of affairs pertaining to Manchuria, China, the Mandated South Seas Islands, French Indo-China and Thailand.

Administration of affairs pertaining to the Philippine Islands, Malaya, Djawa, Sumatra and Burma will remain in the hands of the military authorities until the system of military administration is discontinued, after which the new Ministry will take charge of affairs. In the meanwhile, the Ministry will co-operate with the High Command in the administration of these regions.

As a result of the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asia, affairs pertaining to Taiwan, Chosen, and Karafuto will be administered in the same way as the administration of affairs concerning Japan Proper.

Purely diplomatic affairs pertaining to regions within Greater East Asia will not be handled by the Greater East Asia Ministry, but will remain within the jurisdiction ofthe Foreign Office.

It was understood that the Organic Law for the Ministry is now being drafted on the basis of arrangements made among the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, the Director of the Legislative Bureau of the Cabinet, the President of the Cabinet Planning Board, and the Director of the Cabinet Board of Information.

The draft Organic Law, when completed, will be submitted to the Privy Council for Imperial sanction.

Double Foreign Policy

With the establishment of the new Ministry, observers saw Japan's foreign policy for the future running in two parallel lines, one directed toward the Axis Powers and the other directed toward the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It was stressed, however, that as has been clearly outlined in the new policies of the Greater East Asia Ministry, Japan's foreign policy of purely diplomatic nature will remain unified under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office.

In the meanwhile, with the appointment of Premier General Hideki Tojo as concurrently Foreign Minister, succeeding Shigenori Togo, who resigned for purely personal reasons, it was believed that Japan's fixed foreign policy will be further strongly pushed in parallel with the satisfactory progress of military operations.

Construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it was believed will be greatly accelerated with the creation of the Greater East Asia Ministry and the assumption of the Foreign Affairs portfolio by General Tojo who has the wholehearted backing of the entire nation.

Ties with the Axis Powers, it was further believed, will be greatly strengthened by the newest developments.

The announcement of the Board of Information was as follows:

I. Basic Policy:

"For the purpose of bringing to a successful end the Greater East Asia War, and to insure success in the construction of Greater East Asia, a Ministry shall be erected to take charge of administrative affairs concerning countries and regions within Greater East Asia.

II. Central Organization

"The Greater East Asia Ministry shall be a general organ for the conducting of administrative work covering the fields of politics, economy and culture within the Greater East Asia Sphere excepting Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto.

Not to Touch Diplomacy

"However, all matters of purely diplomatic nature shall be left to the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry

"The Greater East Asia Ministry shall attend to the following work:

1. All administrative work in connection with politics, economy and culture excepting matters of purely diplomatic nature.

2. All matters pertaining to questions regarding Imperial Japanese subjects residing in countries within the Greater East Asia Sphere, and all matters pertaining to the protection of the foreign trade of Japan within the Greater East Asia Sphere.

3. All matters pertaining to settlers and the development of natural resources within the Greater East Asia Sphere.

4. All matters relative to the supervision of enterprises undertaken by companies established for the purpose of doing business within Greater East Asia under special laws.

5. All matters pertaining to cultural work in foreign territories within the said sphere.

6. All matters relative to the training of men required for territories in said sphere.

7. All matters pertaining to the Kwantung Bureau.

8. All matters pertaining to the South Seas Board.

"Furthermore, in order to cooperate fully with the Military command, the Greater East Asia Ministry shall undertake matters in relation to the administration in the occupied areas within the Greater East Asia Sphere.

Many Bureaus Taken In

"The work of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau, the China Affairs Board, the East Asia and South Seas Bureaus of the Foreign Ministry, the Northern Development and Southern Development Bureaus of the Overseas Ministry, and the South Seas Board, will be incorporated into the Greater East Asia Ministry.

"Military and naval officers, and persons from private circles, may be appointed as officials of the Greater East Asia Ministry.

"A committee will be created in the Greater East Asia Ministry for liaison work with other Ministries concerned.

(Note: The Manchurian Affairs Bureau, the China Affairs Board, the East Asia and South Seas Bureaus of the Foreign Ministry, and the Overseas Ministry will be abolished following the creation of the Greater East Asia Ministry).

III. Offices in the Greater East Asia Sphere

"All embassies and legations in countries in the Greater East Asia Sphere will be incorporated into the Greater East Asia Ministry and will become offices belonging to that Ministry.

"All matters pertaining to the status of officials in various Govern-

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China Hails Formation Of East Asia Ministry; Full Support Extended

Domei

PEKING, September 1.—The decision of the Japanese Government to create a Greater East Asia Ministry is being hailed by the Chinese authorities in North China as a further strengthening of Japanese war structure aiming at the consummation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Expressing their positive readiness to extend unconditional approval and support to the new Ministry, official quarters in North China are firmly resolved to strengthen further the wartime cooperative structure of North China as an important outpost of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

TOGO IS NOMINATED TO HOUSE OF PEERS

Formal Announcement Given Imperial Sanction—Nishi, Kawagoe Resign

YAMAMOTO HAS NEW POST

Fills Vacant Position of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs

Shigenori Togo, who yesterday relinquished his post as Foreign Minister for purely personal reasons, was nominated as a member of the House of Peers under the provisions of Clause 4 of Article I of the Ordinance of the House of Peers. The nomination was formally announced last night with Imperial sanction, reports Domei.

Haruhiko Nishi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, as well as Shigeru Kawagoe, Adviser to the Foreign Office, also resigned their respective posts shortly after the resignation of Mr. Togo.

It was revealed that Kumaichi Yamamoto, Director of the East Asia Bureau of the Foreign Office, was appointed last night as acting Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs succeeding Mr. Nishi.

While Mr. Togo was in the Tojo Cabinet, he dealt with many important and difficult tasks, including the weighty problem of Japanese-American diplomatic relations.

It was recalled that Mr. Togo, as a final measure to save the Japanese-American negotiations from collapsing, dispatched Saburo Kurusu as special Japanese Ambassador to the United States to assist Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura.

Other important events which took place during Mr. Togo's tenure of office included the conclusion of a military agreement between Japan and French Indo-China, on December 8, 1941, and a few days later the joint agreement among Japan, Germany and Italy on the prosecution of the war against Great Britain and the United States.

On December 21, an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between Japan and Thailand while on January 18 of this year a new military pact was concluded among Japan, Germany and Italy.

AXIS TROOPS SMASH INNER DEFENSE LINE BY PUSH FROM SOUTH

Several Key Points Seized by Onrushing Germans in Stalingrad Attack

PORT OF ANAPA OCCUPIED

Alexandria Heavily Bombed, Heavy Clashes Resumed in El Alamein Sector

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 1.—German forces that have been attacking Stalingrad from the south succeeded in driving a wedge into the Soviet inner defense line of Stalingrad and occupied several important points in the enemy area yesterday, the German High Command announced. German air units bombed the Soviet airfield east of the Volga River.

The German forces operating in the Caucasus front broke through the Soviet defense and reached the shores of the Black Sea.

Axis Occupies Anapa

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, September 1.—German-Rumanian forces that have been advancing southward from the Kuban River toward Novorossisk have finally reached the coast of the Black Sea today, and occupied Anapa, an important port on the Black Sea, 35 kilometers northwest of Novorossisk, it is reported by the German side.

German units that are steadily advancing toward Stalingrad have formed a strong encircling chain around the city, and are continuing their relentless attacks, preparing to rush into the city.

The Soviets are already feeling that the German forces are determined to occupy the city at all cost. Particularly in the past 24 hours, German troops have made deep advances, approaching important sections of the city.

Meanwhile the German units in the southwest of Stalingrad have opened a big offensive along the Stalingrad-Novorossisk Railway line, and succeeded in driving a new wedge into the Soviet position in that sector.

Alexandria Base Bombed

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 1.—In the Egyptian front, German air units bombed the enemy airfield near Alexandria yesterday evening, and put several places on fire, according to a D.N.B. report.

El Alamein Battle Rages

Domei

LISBON, September 1.—The British Headquarters in the Middle East announced today that a sizeable Axis force advanced into the Allied positions in the southern sectors of El Alamein early yesterday morn-

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URUGUAY AND NICARAGUA OFFER BASES TO BRAZIL

Reports to Buenos Aires Also Indicate Close Military Cooperation

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 28.—The governments of Uruguay and Nicaragua have offered the use of military bases in their territories to Brazil and have promised close military cooperation with that country, reports reaching here indicated today.

Meanwhile, it is reported that 200 German nationals, who recently were arrested at Rio de Janeiro are forced to work on railway construction between the Brazilian capital and Bahia. Treatment accorded to the Germans in Brazil is extremely bad, it was said.

Parley Set at Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, September 1.—With the return of French Indo-China Government members here from the South and Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador, who is expected back here in two or three days from an extensive tour in the Southern Regions, negotiations on various economic questions, which have been conducted between Japan and French Indo-China thus far at Dalat will be continued at Hanoi.

Great Earthquake Remembered

At 11:58 a.m. September 1, the nineteenth anniversary of the great Kanto earthquake that caused serious destruction and death to Tokyo and surrounding districts, a solemn service was held at the Earthquake Memorial Hall, Honjo. Mayor General Ayao Kishimoto of Tokyo presided at the ceremony, and spoke to the huge crowd that gathered there to offer prayers to the spirit of those who died 19 years ago that with the spirit and courage that enabled Tokyo to rise out of the ashes and ruins, the entire citizens of the capital must devote themselves to the construction of Greater East Asia. A huge crowd continued to arrive there during the day to burn incense and pray.

PACIFICATION DRIVE BEGUN IN SHANGHAI

Includes Nanhuei, Funghsian, Peichiao—Japanese, Chinese Cooperate

TO FORM VARIOUS OFFICES

Political and Economical Problems of Future to Be Taken Care Of

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 1.—In line with the establishment of a model peace zone in the area surrounding Shanghai, Japanese and Chinese authorities in close cooperation have started a peace campaign in Nanhuei, Funghsian and Peichiao districts.

In pushing the drive, Chinese authorities have charged themselves with the solution of political and economic problems, while the Japanese authorities will take charge of military affairs.

Various offices will be organized in order to cope with political and economic issues that may arise in the projected peace zone.

Furthermore, the Chinese authorities will not only establish road and sewage systems but carry on publicity work among the Chinese population through moving pictures and open air theatrical plays in order to eradicate anti-Japanese sentiment among misguided Chinese people.

To Start Peace Drive

Domei

SAIGON, September 1.—Chinese merchants residing in Cambodia totaling 150,000, are scheduled to hold a mass meeting for the promotion of peace between China and Japan, at the Pnompenh Gold Mine on September 5 and 6.

At the meeting, the Chinese merchants will establish an association which will be affiliated with the Southern Chinese Merchants' Club, which is the working organ representing Chinese merchants in Cochin-China, with the view of unifying all Chinese merchants in French Indo-China.

Chinese Reds Disagree

Domei

PEKING, August 31.—Friction between Chungking and Yenan Communist leaders has become more aggravated, a reliable report reaching here today revealed.

The Communist leaders, said the report, have come to understand the Japanese fighting might and the uselessness to oppose Japanese troops.

Under these circumstances, the Yenan leaders are exerting maximum efforts to win the people in Shensi and Kansu provinces to their side, while strongly opposing

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Eager Crowds Push and Jostle Each Other At First Art Display for Greater East Asia

More than 130 paintings, including works by Saburo Miyamoto and Kokan Kojo, who have returned from an extensive tour of all the principal centers of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, are being displayed at the First Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Art Exhibition which opened Tuesday at the Tokyo Art Gallery in Ueno Park.

The exhibition is being held under the auspices of the Greater East Asia Fine Arts Society and will remain open to the public until September 15, according to Domei.

Aside from the paintings, nearly 1,300 objects of art such as valuable sculptures, potteries and fabrics from India, Thailand, Malaya, Burma, East Indies and French Indo-China are also being exhibited.

It is learned that the said Art Society will organize investigation parties of fine art experts to be sent to Southern Regions. They are also instructed to hold art exhibitions at various centers of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in order to introduce Japanese art.

Popularity Rising

Popularity rivalling that of the Ministry of Education's annual exhibit of contemporary Japanese art which draws several tens of thousands of art lovers in its two-week showing was indicated in the interest shown by the public on the opening day, Tuesday, of the Greater East Asia Art Exhibit, according to Domei.

The exhibit will last 15 days. With the object of disseminating knowledge of the manners, customs and national characteristics of the countries of East Asia, the exhibit

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CANTON HOLDS RITES FOR CHINESE HEROES

Extols Patriots Who Fell in Anti-Communism, Peace Campaign

Domei

CANTON, September 1.—Memorial services commemorating the spirit of Tseng Chung-ming and 39 other national heroes who fell in the anti-Communism and peace campaign subsequent to the spring of 1939 were held this morning at the Changshen Memorial Hall.

Attendants representing China included Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister, as proxy of Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government; Madame Chen Pi-chun, wife of President Wang, as delegate of the Central Executive Committee, while Japan was represented by dignitaries of the Imperial Army and Navy.

Addresses were given paying high tribute to the national heroes and calling for further efforts in the prosecution of the campaign for peace and national reconstruction.

Ming-Sung School Opens

Domei

CANTON, September 1.—Ming-Sung Middle School, dedicated to the memory of Tseng Chung-ming and Shen Sung, Chinese patriots who fell in the peace campaign in the spring of 1939, was opened here formally at 10:30 a.m. today, immediately following memorial services held at Chungshan Park for persons who died in the cause of peace in China.

Among those present at the opening ceremony were Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity of the National Government of China, and Madame Chen Pi-chun, delegate of the Central Executive Committee.

The school is located on the former site of Canton University.

PART OF STALINGRAD PENETRATED BY AXIS

Asahi Scribe at Berlin Thinks Fate of Doomed City Practically Sealed

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

With the German attacks against Stalingrad now entering their last stage, a part of the German troops is reported to have penetrated into a corner of the fortified city. Thus it will not be wrong to say that the days of Stalingrad, assumedly the biggest object of the German summer-time offensive, are numbered.

The Asahi Shimbun, in order to gauge the European War situation after the fall of Stalingrad, called its Berlin correspondent through the international radiophone on Tuesday afternoon.

The Tokyo-Berlin talks on the radiophone, which commenced at 7 p.m., Tuesday (Japan Time), were to the following effect.

Tokyo: How is the Soviet resistance against the Germans around Stalingrad?

Berlin: Though details of the Soviet defenses are kept secret we have heard that reinforcements are being rushed to the Soviets by railway. To counter this, the Germans are severely bombing the Soviet trains.

Tokyo: We believe the fall of Stalingrad is now a question of time. When do you think the fall will take place?

Berlin: Though it is anxiously awaited at every moment here in Berlin, I cannot give you any date. You will do well to remember how the reduction of Warsaw occurred. The German tank units tore into that city about one week before the wholesale reduction of the fortress.

Tokyo: The fall of Stalingrad will

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ANGLO-SAXONS FACE SURE WAR DISASTER, DECLARES SHIRATORI

Former Nippon Ambassador to Italy Gives Interview to Nichi Nichi

JAPAN TURNS TIDE OF WAR

Brilliant Achievements in East Asia Ensure Victory For Axis

It is clear and obvious that the Anglo-American countries will lose the current World War at the hands of the Axis Powers which are steadily establishing a New Order in Europe and East Asia respectively, predicted Toshio Shiratori, former Japanese Ambassador to Italy, in an interview with the Nichi Nichi on Tuesday.

Recalling the world situation three years ago when Britain declared war upon Germany, Mr. Shiratori stated that although Britain was not prepared for war it took a strong attitude toward Germany on the problem of Poland. It believed that it could secure the promise of aid from the United States and expected the rise of the Soviet Union against Germany.

"Just one year before, the then British Minister Neville Chamberlain went all the way over to Munich to bow before Chancellor Adolf Hitler on the Czechoslovakian problem," Mr. Shiratori said.

Thought Reds Would Rise

"At that time," Mr. Shiratori continued, "Britain thought that the Soviet Union would never fail to attack Germany from the rear. Germany would thus be weakened in the war against Britain. Such was the expectation of Britain and France which were beaten all hollow at the hands of the German Army in the initial stage of war.

"One year after that, the Soviet Union entered the war, as desired by Britain, but Germany did not suffer much, contrary to Britain's expectation.

"To make it worse for Britain, Japan finally rose against the United States and Britain, achieving brilliant results in the War of Greater East Asia and the Japanese victories have made Allied triumph hopeless.

"Moreover, British influence is being eradicated from Africa as well as West Asia, and the fate of the British Empire is being rapidly sealed.

U.S. to Fight Alone

"When Britain drops out of line, the United States will be forced to combat single-handed against Germany and Italy in Europe, and Japan in East Asia.

"In that case, there will be no need of explanation that the United States must taste a bitter cup of defeat at the hands of the Axis Powers. Although the war may last long, the populace of the United States will come to doubt why they must fight against the Axis Powers, and when this state of affairs comes, the United States will be obliged to admit its defeat."

According to Mr. Shiratori, the current war is being waged between the countries under Jewish influence and the anti-Semitic countries. Such countries as the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union are all under Jewish influence, he asserts, and they dance to the tune of the Jews.

"Therefore," he added, "it is impossible to realize the cause of the current European War without looking into the Jewish influence all over the world.

DISCUSS FARM PROBLEMS FOR JAPAN, MANCHOUKUO

Role to Be Played for Co-Prosperity Sphere Touched Upon

Domei

HSINKING, August 29.—At the second-day session of the Japan-Manchoukuo Agricultural Administration Inquiry Committee which was held from 9 a.m. today, the role to be played by Japan and Manchoukuo's agriculture in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was discussed.

Matters concerning the construction of settlement areas of Japanese colonists in Manchoukuo as their base of activities in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere were also discussed.

Press Comments

Wednesday, September 2.

ASAHI—Establishment of Greater East Asia Ministry
NICHI NICHI—Greater East Asia Ministry Comes Into Being
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Resignation of Togo

Establishment of Greater East Asia Ministry

ASAHI.—It has strongly been urged in various quarters for some time that the machinery for the prosecution of national policy should be strengthened and its efficiency increased by concentrating and unifying the various agencies of the State which have to do with the countries or regions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This has been urged both from the standpoint of warfare and of construction. The establishment of a Greater East Asia Ministry just announced will be received here, as in the countries and regions concerned, with satisfaction that the need of the times has so speedily been met with a practical undertaking.

According to the schedule for the establishment of the new Ministry, all the administrative affairs, except those of a purely diplomatic nature, related to the countries and regions falling within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are to be under the jurisdiction of the Ministry. Consequently, the Manchurian Affairs Board, China Affairs Board, Overseas Ministry and the East Asia and Southern Seas Bureaus of the Foreign Office are to be abolished and incorporated into the Greater East Asia Ministry. That changes of such epochal magnitude in official organization should have been effected so rapidly is a matter of much significance for the promotion of conditions favorable to us in carrying on the War of Greater East Asia. We should render thanks to the Government for the boldness with which it has executed the task.

In view of the vastness of the areas throughout which the Greater East Asia construction program must be rushed, an administrative machinery divided among different Ministries was liable to suffer from diffusion and scattering of energy. Thus the Government has been fully justified in bringing together the various agencies that have been functioning ultimately for the purpose of constructing Greater East Asia under a single system of command so that any change that might develop in the future may be dealt with promptness and with precision. This may be regarded as a process of ecdysis spontaneously accompanying a phase in the development of the Empire.

What we hope on this occasion is that in the enforcement of the various plans for construction, close contact and coordination would be maintained between the new Ministry and the military authorities at home and abroad so that the highest possible efficiency may be attained. Since it is the characteristic feature of the War of Greater East Asia to fight while we build, it is clear that construction and strategy should be organically linked. The real significance of the new Ministry, as a matter of fact, seems to lie in this.

In passing, let us express our profound gratitude to Shigenori Togo, who has served his country so well in these difficult times as Foreign Minister since the formation of the Tojo Cabinet and who has resigned for private reasons. His labors in many-sided and complicated war diplomacy including the negotiations with the United States, giving the best that is in him, will forever be remembered.

Greater East Asia Ministry Comes Into Being

NICHI NICHI—Establishment of a Greater East Asia Ministry has come to pass. Since its formation, the present Cabinet has sought to effect renovation in all the sections of administrative machinery and in undertaking this task has abundantly manifested its ability to plan and has steadily obtained results. In the governmental system or various institutions among the people, however, it has not yet taken any hand at reforms that would extend to the fundamental structure. It has been concerned more with structural reforms such as would enable it to achieve its objects by full manipulation of the existing structure without fundamental alterations. Especially in the reform of the governmental system, despite the major retrenchment and abolitions and mergers carried out in regard to the various ministerial bureaus and sections, no such fundamental changes as would affect the very existence of certain Ministries have been made. Nevertheless, the need of reorganizing Ministries has fully been recognized, while the Government hinted that the administrative reforms were not ending there. Consequently, the Government must have decided on the establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry on the basis of planning and study undertaken quite early in the career of the Tojo Cabinet. At any rate, the Cabinet, by its present action, has demonstrated that, while it believes in gradual progress, it has both the courage and ability to extend reforms to fundamental stages if necessary.

The policy animating the Cabinet in establishing the Greater East Asia Ministry, as published, has been the provision of a single Ministry that would undertake the administration of all the countries and regions within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for victory in the war and completion of the construction work. This includes Thailand and French Indo-China. It is not intended, as a matter of principle, to disregard the traditional policy that all relations with foreign countries, namely diplomacy, should be handled by the Foreign Office. On the other hand, the Government is fully justified in considering the Greater East Asia Sphere as politically, economically and culturally grouped within a special area of the globe; so that to establish a Ministry to deal with affairs of such an area would not necessarily affect the diplomatic relations of Japan with the various independent countries within the sphere. On this point, we may put the same interpretation on the scheme as has been placed on the establishment of the China Affairs Board. As in the case of the China Affairs Board, all the affairs of the Greater East Asia Ministry that have to do with purely diplomatic matters are to be under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office. From this the intentions of the Government are quite clear.

On the other hand, there may arise such an issue as the feelings of the independent countries that are to fall under the jurisdiction of the new Ministry and in this respect the case is not necessarily the same as that of the China Affairs Board. But this is a matter on which misunderstanding can be easily dispelled if sufficient endeavors are made to make our true intentions clear to the parties concerned and to show in practice after the establishment of the Ministry that such misunderstanding has been misplaced. The various independent nations of the Greater East Asia Sphere will realize, rather, that the Ministry will be useful in the work of construction. The essential point is whether the Government has sufficient energy and political force. With the Premier concurrently taking the post of Foreign Minister, positive effects are expected in this regard.

The affairs of the Kwantung Bureau and South Seas Government are also to fall under the jurisdiction of the new Ministry; which will incorporate the Manchurian Affairs Bureau, China Affairs Board, East Asia and South Seas Bureaus of the Foreign Office and the greater part of the Overseas Ministry. The new service will be of an unprecedented magnitude considering that it is to be a single Ministry. The man to head the new Ministry, therefore, must be a man of correspondingly big caliber.

Chosen and Taiwan are to be administered similarly as Japan proper. This gives one to suppose certain reforms will be made in the administrative machinery governing the two colonies and the home country. It is hoped that in this, too, the Government will show the same mature deliberation and boldness in execution that it has shown in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry.

It is expected that the surplus personnel accruing from the administrative simplification of the other day will find suitable posts in the new Ministry. Thus the retrenchment and simplification program of the Government may be considered to have been logically completed by the establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry. The operation of the new Ministry, too, therefore, should conform to the spirit of simplification and efficiency more than organization.

Resignation of Togo

YOMIURI-HOCHI — In consequence of the resignation of Foreign Minister Togo, Premier Tojo has concurrently assumed the post of Foreign Minister.

A review of the diplomacies of the world reveals that both Germany and Italy are formulating a large-scale program of reconstruction of Europe side by side with the prosecution of the historic war, especially Germany is carefully paving the way for the promotion of her economy and foreign trade after the war. Even Britain who is now on the verge of collapse is allocating a large amount out of its budget for the promotion of her foreign trade.

When it comes to the United States, she has brought the 21 countries in Central and South America under her wings, and in fact is extending her magic hand to the sphere under the influence of the Axis Powers and is threatening the Vichy Government, trying to bring under its control Turkey, Spain and Portugal, sometimes threatening and sometimes casting sheep's eye. While it is true that international agreements and treaties appear and disappear like comet, behind the scenes of the current war, an intensive diplomatic war is going on among the combatants and the neutral countries.

The prosecution of the policies of the country is now facing an important stage for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and the proposed establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry is, after all, one of the means to cope with this situation.

It is yet too premature to predict whether the Premier will appoint a new Foreign Minister at a later date, but if he is going to appoint a full-time Foreign Minister considering the importance of diplomacy of the future, it is to be sincerely hoped that a man of great statesmanship and great caliber will be chosen by throwing overboard all minor issues, so that there will be nothing undone in the country's post-war foreign policy.

INFORMATION BOARD ANNOUNCES DETAILS

(Continued From Page 1)
ment agencies in the above-designated regions small be placed under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Greater East Asia.

To Get Instructions

"These officials shall be subject to the instructions and supervision of the Minister of Greater East Asia for the fulfillment of their duties. These officials shall receive instructions and supervision from the Minister of Foreign Affairs on matters of purely diplomatic nature.

"Officials for various Government agencies in these regions shall be selected from among the various Ministries, the Army and Navy, and from private circles.

"With the establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry, the following steps shall be taken in connection with the administration of overseas possessions:

1. The administration of Chosen and Tawian shall be carried out with a view to treating them to a necessary extent in a manner similar to that in Japan Proper, and measures to this end shall be studied. As a general rule, however, the administration in Chosen and Taiwan shall be conducted as heretofore.

2. Karafuto shall be included in the administration of Japan Proper.

Tojo Gives Interview

The proposed establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry is aimed to facilitate and speed the construction of the area bearing its name, which accomplishment in turn is the key to Japanese victory in the war, Premier General Hideki Tojo explained in an interview yesterday evening, Domei reported.

"The reconstruction of East Asia," Premier Tojo said, "must be a materialization of the lofty ideals of Japan, with particular emphasis upon reinforcement of the war capacity of the Empire. To this end, it is essential to maintain the utmost degree of coordination between all efforts of the fighting and other services of the nation.

"On the other hand, attention will be paid by the Government to cause the Administrations of Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto to play an effective role in the reorganized program."

DEBRIS FROM SHONANKO RAPIDLY CLEARED AWAY

94 Vessels Refloated and Majority Already in Marine Service

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 31.—More than 60 per cent of Shonan Harbor has been cleared when a total of 94 ships and boats were removed from its waterway since June 9, it was learned here today.

The clearing of the harbor has been going on for the past several months under the marine section of the Malay Military Administration.

Out of the total of 94 refloated vessels, 20 were steamers, 35 were ferryboats and 39 were heavy junks, and most of these ships are already serving their purposes following their repairs.

TEACHERS GIVEN RANK

More National School Instructors Treated as 'Sonin'

It was officially announced on Friday that the Education Ministry has decided to add as many as 1,873 more to the list of national school teachers, who will be treated as officials of the "sonin" rank, reports Domei.

The educational authorities have taken this action, in order to encourage national school teachers, who are fulfilling their duties of educating children, one of the most important tasks on the home front. More teachers are expected to be accorded the same treatment.

General Color-Scheme of Southern Areas; Mild and Harmonious, Says Noted Painter

Mild, harmonious and balanced, was the description given by Kwansetsu Hashimoto, noted painter of the Japanese school, of the landscape coloring in the Southern Regions, in an interview given to a Nichi Nichi correspondent at his Takarazuka home, following his return from a three-week trip through the Southern Regions, the Nichi Nichi reported on Tuesday.

Mr. Hashimoto declared that the coloring of the landscape in the south is exactly opposite to popular belief. Many people in Japan, he observed, think that the colors in the south are sharp, dazzling and brilliant, but in reality the colors are subdued and well-balanced.

Giving his impressions from the viewpoint of a painter, the famous artist declared, "What impressed me most profoundly during my inspection trip by airplane over the Southern Regions was that all life there, including Men, Animals, Birds, and Plants, are included in a certain specific color-scheme.

"Colors, as well as lines of landscape in the Southern Areas as seen from the painter's standpoint are definitely weaker, milder and more smooth than those seen in Japan Proper. It is a mistaken notion that the colors in the south are sharp, bright and brilliant. As far as I could see, the colors and lines in Japan are considerably sharper and stronger than those in the Southern Areas.

"Palaces and temples I saw in Bangkok are extremely delicately and exquisitely colored and arranged. They reminded me of Persian Works of Art. Though Thai structures in Bangkok use brilliant colors such as gold, red, cobalt, yellow and white, there seems to be no clashing effect. Indeed they seem to produce a mysterious atmosphere of calmness and stillness."

TOMMIES IN LONDON RESORT TO BEGGARY

Beg Money From Doctor—U.S. Soldiers Can Wed English Girls

Two stories have been reported to Shanghai, revealing the low morale of the American and British armies. One is to the effect that some Tommies in London went so low as to beg money of a pedestrian, the other that the headquarters of the United States Expeditionary Forces stationed in England, in an attempt to bolster the morale of the American sodiers, recently made an announcement that the soldiers of the expeditionary forces are permitted to marry British girls, the Asahi states.

An English doctor was surprised, the report says, when, during a stroll in the West End, he was asked for small money for stamps and subway fares by three Tommies whom he happened to encounter.

The doctor is said to have written a letter to the authorities saying that it is a shame for the British Empire that British soldiers have to stoop as low as begging and requested them to raise the soldiers' pay.

Meanwhile, the headquarters of the United States Expeditionary Forces in the British Isles has recently issued an announcement that the American soldiers now stationed in Britain are permitted to marry English girls.

The announcement added that those who wish to be married should report the matter to their superior officers three months ahead of the event. A salary of eight Pounds and 15 Shillings is paid immediately after the wedding, but their wives will be given American citizenship only when they arrive in America with their husbands.

Axis Troops Smash Inner Defense Line By Push From South

(Continued From Page 1)
ing and is fiercely clashing with enemy troops, it was reliably learned here today.

Prisoners Taken

Domei

ROME, September 1.—Advance detachments of Italian troops in their operations on the Egyptian front yesterday captured many prisoners of war, while German and Italian air formations raided the rear connections of the enemy, the High Command announced today.

Two Enemy Ships Sunk

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—The United States Navy Department today announced that one United States merchantman and one British merchant vessel have been torpedoed and sunk during the middle of this month in the Caribbean Sea, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here today.

Germans Fighting Cossacks

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—German units advancing toward Novorossisk, strategic Soviet harbor on the Black Sea, have overcome several important Soviet positions in the western Caucasian range and are engaged in fierce battles with the defending Cossacks who are putting up a stiff resistance, it was reliably learned here today.

Meanwhile, German detachments marching southeast toward Grozny, important Soviet oil zone, were reported locked in a fierce battle with Soviet units in the mountains overlooking the Terek River.

Both forces were understood to be unable to use mechanized units to their full advantage because of topographical obstacles.

PEOPLE OF BATAVIA EMBRACE NEW RULE

Java's Capital Throbbing With Activity as Japanese Completely Restore City

"In the short space of six months since the landing of the Japanese Forces, Batavia, the capital of Java, has been completely revived and is now taking great strides in both cultural and industrial fields, a Domei correspondent reports from Batavia.

He continues: The Japanese language is now most popular in Batavia, and Dutch letters are no longer to be seen on the signboards of public buildings in the city. In front of Chinese and Indian shops in Basar Bar, the shopping center of the city, signboards giving such Japanese titles as "Tokyo-ya," "Yokohamaya," and "Mimatsu" written in Japanese have become familiar landmarks. Furthermore, many of the shoppers now seem to be able to understand the Japanese language in a thorough manner.

Another familiar sight is that of native children playing soldiers with wooden guns on their shoulders in empty lots and parks in the city, enthusiastically shouting orders in Japanese.

In order to impart a correct knowledge of the Japanese language to the native inhabitants, a special training course in Japanese is now being held here for the benefit of the native primary school teachers. All the native school children are already studying Book 2 of the Japanese Language Readers, and all of them can sing Japanese war songs and patriotic airs remarkably well.

At the same time, the Batavia Broadcasting Station has recently installed radio sets in public resorts and many other places in the city, so as to enable the people to spend their leisure hours in hearing war news, music, or lectures in Japanese.

Another noteworthy effort is that of the Municipality of Batavia in giving special consideration to those unhappy native people who were thrown out of employment with the outbreak of the current war, by giving them jobs in reconstruction works and other projects.

Transportation activities, with Batavia as the center, have also become very brisk of late both on land and sea, and every day, many Japanese ships laden with copra, salt and other commodities are seen steaming out of Batavia Harbor."

Indian Time Advanced

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—All Indian time will be advanced by one hour, beginning tomorrow according to a New Delhi dispatch received here.

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BIG CROWD THRONGS E. ASIA ART EXHIBIT

(Continued From Page 1)
includes contemperary paintings mostly done after the outbreak of the war which depict life and customs of the various countries in East Asia and examples of the folk art of the peoples of the southern regions.

The 130 oil and water colors on display include numerous subjects ranging from still life, landscapes and personalities of all races and countries from Manchoukuo to New Guinea and India.

While most of the paintings deal with life on the Continent and in the islands of the south, 20 oils on purely Japanese subjects done by Chit Babusaya, one of Thailand's leading painters, reveal an interesting picture of present-day Japan as seen through the eyes of a foreign artist.

Most of the paintings dealing with everyday subjects are interesting only in that they present a graphic picture of life in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, but five simple sketches done by the late Tomokata Iwakura, a rising young artist who was assigned to the Japanese Army to draw real life action pictures of the fighting, present a living, forceful account of the struggle preceding the emancipation of the peoples of East Asia.

Center of Attraction

Displayed in a special cabinet, the oils and simple line drawings made by Mr. Iwakura, who was killed in action, was the center of attraction as crowds of eager art lovers jostled and pushed one another to get a glimpse of the powerful, moving scenes of battle action.

Although the paintings at best can but present passive views of life in the exotic Co-Prosperity Sphere, 1,300 items of actual folk art and craft of the peoples of this vast region give a fairly good hint as to the manner of life and customs of these peoples.

The articles collected from the vast region bounded by New Guinea on the southeast, India on the west and Manchoukuo on the north are represented by sculptures, earthenware, textiles, household goods, copperware, weapons, dolls and innumerable other articles currently being used in the everyday life of the peoples inhabiting these areas.

Not only are examples of present-day craft of East Asia on exhibit but hundreds of pieces of ancient earthenware discovered in the Celebes, Java, South China, Annam and India are on exhibit, revealing the ancient culture of the peoples of these regions. One of the most interesting of these exhibits is a series of 103 pieces of beautiful Chinese plates and dishes discovered in the Celebes some years ago. Judged by experts to have been made more than 2,500 years ago, these wonderful examples of perfectly preserved ancient porcelain of the highly developed culture of the Chinese Tang and Ming Dynasties speak eloquently of the craftsmen of old China.

Aside from the features of the exhibition itself, it was gratifying to note that a great portion of the people enjoying the display were college and university students.

Interest Up Tenfold

Judging from the popularity of the current showing of the arts and crafts of the countries and peoples of East Asia, the interest of the Japanese people in the lands to the south and west has increased tenfold in the past half year.

It was with the object of meeting the interest shown by the public in the brother countries of East Asia that the Society of Arts and Crafts of Greater East Asia was formed only last month.

Not only will the manners, customs, and crafts of the peoples of Asia be introduced to the people of Japan through this Society, but its ultimate object is to spread knowledge of each individual region to other areas of the Sphere. In the words of Motoi Kogi, a director of the Society, exhibitions in the future will not only be held in Japan but in all the chief cities of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"For instance, the arts and crafts of Manchoukuo will be shown in Thailand, that of Thailand will be shown in the Philippines until the peoples of East Asia have a well-balanced knowledge of what their brother states are like," he said.

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Japanese Evacuees in Lourenco Marques Will Return Soon Aboard Tatsuta Maru

Domei

LOURENCO MARQUES, August 31.—Some 900 Japanese evacuees from England, India, and British Africa have been eagerly waiting to board the Japanese repatriation ship Tatsuta Maru, which will sail for home as soon as exchange formalities have been completed.

The British refugee ship, El Nil, brought 72 Japanese nationals together with 31 Thai evacuees from the British Isles, while the City of Paris disembarked some 800 Japanese refugees from India. The others came from various places in Africa.

At present, more time 10 British vessels are moored in port here, apparently taking refuge from the danger of Axis submarine attacks.

Although this port city has a population of 50,000, it has the appearance of a country town. Colored people are seen walking in twos and threes along the streets which are decorated in a style similar to those in Lisbon.

The Japanese Consulate and various Japanese commercial establishments in this city have been exceedingly helpful to the Japanese evacuees who are making a stopover here on their way home from enemy internment camps.

Part of Stalingrad Penetrated by Axis

(Continued From Page 1)
most assuredly place Germany in a free position to secure the Caucasus oil fields. Wouldn't that prove a very strong point for Germany?

Berlin: Yes. Germany, which previously acquired the rich grain of the Ukraine, has now added the oil deposits. This means that the prolonged war preparations of that country are gradually being perfected.

Tokyo: Now that Germany has been fully prepared for a lengthy war, don't you think its enemies, who intended to beat Germany through prolongation of the hostilities are helpless?

Berlin: It is as you say. However, you may be too hasty to conclude from this fact that the German-Soviet hostilities on the Eastern Front will end soon. The Soviets, it is feared, will utilize every possible route through which to obtain war supplies. There may be a supply route to run to Central Asia via Iran and another cross the Arctic Ocean.

Research Party Leaves

Domei

HSINKING, September 1.—In order to conduct scientific researches in the Chang-pai Mountain, 13 members of the Natural History Research Section of the Concordia Association left Hsinking this afternoon.

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Pacification Drive Begun in Shanghai

(Continued From Page 1)
the infiltration of Chungking influence in northwestern China.

In order to counteract the Communist operations and to create an atmosphere of antagonism between the Communists and the Mohammedans in Tsinghai Province, General Chu Shao-liang, Commander-in-Chief of the 8th War Zone, is said to have notified General Ma Pu-fang, Chief of Tsinghai Province, that members of the Communist political corps have entered Tsinghai, to investigate military and economic conditions of that province.

On the other hand, the report further revealed, General Sheng Shih-tsai, chief of the Sinkiang Province, has recently adopted pro-communist policies, issuing orders prohibiting the entrance of Chungking troops into Sinkiang Province, allowing, at the same time, free entrance of Communist members.

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TOGO RESIGNS; TOJO ASSUMES THE PORTFOLIO

Announcement Is Made By the Board of Information

CEREMONY IS HELD

Personal Reasons Given as Motive for the Foreign Minister's Action

The Board of Information announced yesterday evening that Premier Hideki Tojo formally was installed as Foreign Minister at a ceremony held at 8 p.m. succeeding Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo whose resignation earlier received Imperial sanction.

Premier Tojo holds the Foreign Portfolio concurrently with the Premiership and the War Portfolio.

The Board of Information announced at 7:30 o'clock yesterday evening that Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo tendered his resignation for personal reasons.

Premier Hideki Tojo was granted an Imperial audience at 7 o'clock when His Majesty the Emperor was informed of Foreign Minister Togo's move, the announcement added.

The announcement said that His Majesty the Emperor sanctioned the resignation and ordered Premier Tojo to assume the Foreign Portfolio.

PEKING HOLDS MEET OF CULTURE COUNCIL

Prominent Chinese, Japanese Leaders Attend 6th Asia Conference

Domei

PEKING, August 31.—The sixth conference of the East Asia Cultural Council, which aims at the interchange of culture between Japan and China as well as cultural reconstruction of North China, was opened at 10 o'clock this morning at the Assembly Hall of the Peking University.

The meeting was attended by 83 Council members as well as Wang I-tang, chairman of the North China Political Council, who is honorary chairman of the Cultural Council, and Lieutenant-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, director of the Peking Liaison Office of the China Affairs Board.

Twenty-seven Japanese members were present at the conference, including six persons interested in literature, four in jurisprudence, seven in engineering, six in medical science and three in agriculture.

Viscount Nagakage Okabe and Count Tadamasa Sakai, members of the House of Peers; Dr. Kotaro Shida, dean of the Meiji University, and Dr. Bunroku Arakawa, dean of the Kyushu Imperial University, headed the group.

The Chinese side was represented by 56 members, including Chou Tsuo-jen, superintendent of the General Bureau of Education of the North China Political Council, and Professor Chien Tao-sun of the Peking University.

New Members Named

Following an opening address by Mr. Chou, who presided over the meeting, Mr. Wang and Lieutenant-General Shiozawa delivered congratulatory addresses. A report was then submitted on the nomination of Dr. Sakihei Fujiwara, director of the Central Meteorological Observatory, and Dr. Hidetsugu Yagi, principal of the Tokyo Engineering College, as members of the Cultural Council, succeeding Takematsu Okada and Konosuke Nakagawa.

When business was taken up, Chairman Chou declared that stress would be laid on the various technical committee meetings. A manifesto was then published, announcing the determination of the Cultural Council to work for the development of the East Asiatic culture. The opening session was brought to a close at noon.

STOP PRESS

GREATER EAST ASIA AFFAIRS MINISTRY TO BE CREATED

The Board of Information announced at 9:20 p.m. yesterday the Government's decision to create a Ministry of Greater East Asia Affairs. The new Ministry is expected to be established on October 1.

BA MAUNG STRESSES HIS FAITH IN JAPAN

Mutual Trust as Basis for New Burma Is Underlined by Burmese Leader

Domei

RANGOON, September 1.—"I am firmly determined to administer the affairs of my country with complete faith in Japan," declared Dr. U. Ba Maung, Chairman of the Executive Commission in Burma, in an interview with the press on the occasion of the completion of the first month of his administration.

"I wish to take this opportunity to send a brief message to Japan: that is, I want Japan to have trust in my country just as we have complete faith in Japan. This mutual trust is the basis for future relations between Japan and my country."

The Executive Commission of Burma since its inception a month ago has been bending every effort to complete the organization of administrative offices and distribution of personnel in the central and provincial governments.

At a conference which was held on August 18, the Executive Commission adopted a resolution which urged the use of the native language in public offices and courts in order to eradicate undesirable foreign influence in Burma. It is recalled in this connection that the British authorities maintained a ban on the use of the Burmese language despite a popular demand for its use.

Recent conferences of the Executive Commission discussed problems concerning the renovation of public education, improvement of farming methods, establishment of model farm lands, development of light industries, and merger of newspapers. As a result of these conferences, concrete plans are expected to be formulated in the near future.

Special significance should be attached to the fact that 32 of the 35 Provinces are already being administered by newly-appointed governors and provincial police chiefs and that Rangoon will be organized as a municipality before long. Local courts are now functioning in Rangoon, ahead of all other places in the country.

Thanks to the effort and cooperation of the Japanese military authorities and Burmese officials, complete peace and order is being maintained in Burma.

PORT DARWIN RAIDED AGAIN

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—A Japanese air unit again raided Port Darwin on the northern coast of Australia last night, heavily bombing harbor installations, the Headquarters of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific announced today, it was reported from Melbourne.

AMBASSADOR HSU TOLD TO RETURN TO NANKING

Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, has been instructed by President Wang Ching-wei to return to Nanking accompanying the Japanese Mission to China headed by Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita and Ryutaro Nagai, Domei reported Saturday.

Ambassador Hsu will be accompanied by Tan Chiao-chen, chief of the Tokyo branch of the Central News Agency.

HINDUS DEMAND INDEPENDENCE AT NEW DELHI

Pass 4-Point Resolution Asking Negotiations With Political Party

SEEK TRANSFER OF RIGHTS

Immediate Release of Prisoners Sought—Calicut Deprived Of Rights

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasaba Party, which is now in session in New Delhi, today passed a resolution demanding the immediate recognition of Indian Independence, according to a Reuters dispatch from New Delhi.

The dispatch adds that the resolution contains the following four key points:

1. That Great Britain immediately recognize Indian Independence.
2. That Great Britain negotiate with the representative political party in India for the purpose of settling the independence question.
3. That Great Britain transfer all its powers in India to a national government of India to be established.
4. That all the political prisoners now under arrest be immediately released.

According to the conception of the Working Committee, the report said, the national government of India should be organized by representatives of the principal political parties. Furthermore, similar governments should be organized for each province. Upon the conclusion of the present war, the national government should establish a constitutional draft committee and adopt a constitution based on democratic principles. In case a minority of the people should be dissatisfied with the guarantees contained in the said constitution, the matter should be settled by a court. The national government of India should adopt measures for arming and industrializing the country with a view to safeguard India. At the same time, it should strengthen its naval power. In this great emergency, no political party should raise any issue which may demoralize the nation. The constitution of a free India should grant to the various political units the greatest amount of autonomy possible.

Calicut Deprived of Rights

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—Applying further pressure in an effort to stem the surge of Indian Nationalists toward independence, the Indian Government has taken over the administrative rights of the city of Calicut on the western coast of Madras for a period of six months, it was reported in dispatches received here from Madras.

It was further reported that the authorities of the provincial government of Madras today arrested several Indian civilians when dispersing demonstrators at Trichinopoli.

ADMIRAL JEAN DECOUX EXPECTED BACK IN SAIGON

Returning From Inspection Tour of Southern French Indo-China

Domei

SAIGON, September 1.—Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, is expected to return here on September 3, from his inspection trip in the southern part of French Indo-China, it was learned here today.

Admiral Decoux who left the summer resort of Dalat on August 30, has been staying in Hue, on the eastern coast of French Indo-China.

Ministers See Premier

Communications Minister Ken Terashima and Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, respectively, conferred with the four Cabinet directors on various subjects at Premier Hideki Tojo's official residence yesterday, states Domei.

409 Heroes Granted Posthumous Honors By Ministry of War

The 55th conferment of posthumous honors was announced by the War Ministry at midnight last night. The men who were honored are soldiers and civilians in military service who died in action and of illness between May 24, 1940 and December 7, 1941. Those granted the order of the Golden Kite number 409, headed by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Harukichi Makino, upon whom was conferred the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite, while the late Major Kenzo Muro, the late Captain Teiji Matsumura, and the late Lieutenant Yorio Kozaka, were conferred the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite. Lieutenant-Colonel Harukichi Makino, who was granted the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite, was born in Gifu Prefecture. He met death while fighting in the sector south of Tukaikow.

MONGOLIANS FETE THIRD ANNIVERSARY

Prince Teh Expresses Strong Determination to Cooperate With This Country

Domei

KALGAN, September 1.—Seven million Mongolians celebrated the third anniversary of the founding of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mengchiang today with renewed determination to cooperate with Japan in bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion.

Highlighting the day's events was a mass meeting at the public hall here in the presence of Mongolian and Japanese military, government and civilian officials at which the declaration concerning the establishment of the government was read and prayers given for victory in the present war.

Expresses Determination

Prince Teh, the re-elected Chairman of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mengchiang, at the inaugural ceremony held at the Public Hall here today, expressed his strong determination to effect closer cooperation with Japan and Manchoukuo for the satisfactory execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Prince declared that the War of Greater East Asia is a war for the emancipation of all of East Asia, and urged the Mongolian officials and people to unite and fight for the ideal of a Greater East Asia with Mongolia as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Prince Teh also expressed his determination to do his utmost to answer the trust imposed upon him by the Mongolian people who have backed him as the Chairman of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia for the second time.

Foster Spirit of Genghis Khan

In connection with the celebra-

(Continued on Page 2)

FIERCE BATTLE IS STILL RAGING AS REDS RESIST

Soviet Forces Fight Desperately in Effort to Check Germans

SLOW GAINS ARE MADE

Ground Gained Inch by Inch Over Mounds of Dead and Through Rivers of Blood

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

KUIBISHEV, August 31.—The Soviet forces are putting up a desperate resistance against a large number of Nazi infantry and tank units, advancing ferociously toward Stalingrad, according to a statement issued by the Soviet Information Bureau regarding the battle now waging near Stalingrad. Actually, large forces of both Soviets and Nazis are intermingled and repeatedly engaged in chaotic fighting on the narrow battle-field near Stalingrad, so that ground must be gained inch by inch over mounds of dead bodies and through rivers of blood.

Red Defenses Crumble

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, August 31.—The German forces have pierced the Soviet defenses south of Stalingrad, according to a statement issued by German headquarters today. The Soviet fortifications consisted of several hundred pill-boxes, tank traps and artillery positions, from where the Soviets crept out for counter-attacks on the Nazis. Although the Soviets put up a desperate struggle to stem the advance of the German infantry and tank forces, they were powerless against the Nazi onslaught. The Nazi mechanized forces succeeded breaking through the defenses, either routing or annihilating the Red forces within the fortifications.

Following this, the Nazi infantry forces mopped up the Reds attempting resistance from the pill boxes or in field operations. Nazi aerial units, in collaboration with the ground forces, continued to bomb Stalingrad ferociously without a moment's let-up. As a result of the aerial night attack on the 30th, Stalingrad is in flames in wide areas.

Murata Reports to Tojo

Shozo Murata, adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, who recently returned to Tokyo to make an interim report to the Government, informed in detail on the progress of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines to Premier General Hideki Tojo and other members of his Cabinet, who gathered at the Premier's official residence at 9 o'clock this morning, says Domei.

New Marriage Service Is Opened As Means of Increasing Population

In line with the population policy of the Government which aims at increasing the population of Japan Proper to 100,000,000 persons by the 35th Year of Showa (1960), the Matrimonial Consultation Office in the Ministry of Public Welfare will be dissolved and replaced by the Dai-Nippon Matrimonial Service in the near future.

The Matrimonial Consultation Office has been operating as a liaison office for all the private matrimonial consultation offices in the metropolis.

The headquarters of the projected Dai-Nippon Matrimonial Service will be established in the Welfare Ministry, with branches at the seats of prefectural governments throughout the country. Mr. Gunshi Takei, Chief of the Population Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, will head the service while the posts of directors of the various branches will be assumed by prefectural governors.

In cooperation with the National Service Association, the Dai-Nippon Matrimonial Service will mobilize the neighborhood associations and village associations in preparing lists of both sexes of marriageable age. Those being placed on the lists will also have their wishes registered.

Commenting on this project, Dr. Yo Yasui, director of the Eugenics Marriage Consultation Office, revealed that the Tokyo Municipal Office has already drawn up a budget for the establishment of a matrimonial hall.

He declared, "The enthusiasm of the Government is highly encouraging, but it is essential that the young girls should become marriage-minded.

"According to the statistics of the Eugenics Marriage Consultation Office, 300 young men have been registered as bridegroom candidates since April last year as against 596 young girls registered as bride candidates. Nevertheless, only 20 cases of marriage have been arranged.

"The difficulty of arranging marriage lies in two things. In the first place, many of the bridegroom candidates want to have younger girls for their life partners. Secondly, the bride candidates are inclined to look for university graduates earning a rather big income as their husbands. Apparently the intentions of parents partly account for this difficulty.

"An improvement in these conditions has been visible of late, both on the side of the bride candidates and bridegroom candidates. There is still much to be desired, however. One thing which must be mentioned here is that the number of persons looking forward to a properly advised marriage has been steadily increasing."

2 TANK UNITS HONORED FOR BRILLIANT SERVICE IN MALAYAN CAMPAIGN

Japanese Evacuees From England Reach Lourenco on Egyptian Ship

El Nil Concludes Safe Trip With 103 Nippon and Thai Nationals on Board—City of Canterbury Also Leaves Australia With Axis Repatriates

Domei

LOURENCO MARQUES, August 31.—The British exchange ship, El Nil, 7,769-ton Egyptian liner, carrying 103 Japanese and Thai nationals from England, including Shinichi Uyemura, Japanese Charge d'Affaires in London, reached Lourenco Marques early this morning.

Axis Evacuees Leave Australia

Domei

ZURICH, August 31.—The City of Canterbury, British exchange ship carrying Axis diplomats and nationals, left an Australian port today for Lourenco Marques where it is due on September 6, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here today.

The ship is carrying about 800 Japanese from Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia and various parts of the Dutch East Indies, including Tatsuo Kawai, Japanese Minister to Australia, and Itsuo Goto, Consul-General in Sydney.

Meanwhile, the Japanese exchange ship Kamakura Maru is scheduled to arrive at Lourenco Marques on September 7, the dispatch says.

Reich-British Exchange Due

Domei

LISBON, September 1.—Negotiations for an exchange of German and British nationals are progressing smoothly. It is expected that some 280 women and children will be exchanged in Turkey during the early part of October, according to reports from London.

The present negotiations concern the exchange of German women and children detained by Britain in Palestine with British women and children, residents of Palestine, detained in Germany. It is recalled that about 100 German and British women and children were exchanged in Turkey toward the end of last year.

EVACUEES DESCRIBE TRIP FROM BRITAIN

Reports of Japanese Victories Enliven Voyage for Passengers to Lourenco Marques

By Saiji Hasegawa & Kogo Kaito,
Former Domei Correspondents in London

LOURENCO MARQUES, August 31.—Immediately following the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese agreement on the exchange of the evacuees, we who had been interned on the Isle of Man were transferred to Liverpool where we joined members of the London Japanese Embassy aboard the El Nil leaving the port on July 29.

However, the ship was delayed and it was not until the following day, July 30, that we set sail from Liverpool for Lourenco Marques.

The sailing to Lourenco Marques took more than a month with life aboard very uneventful, but one consolation was that we felt like one large happy family with the group including 70 Japanese and more than 30 Thailanders.

Prominent amongst the government officials were Mr. Shinichi Nakamura, the councillor and acting Ambassador to London; Mr. Fusataro Yamada, the chief secretary; Lieut.-General Eiichi Tatsumi, the military attache; Lieut.-Commander Asada, the naval attache and Mr. Hichiro Suzuki, the Consul-General at Liverpool.

Among the civilian evacuees were Viscount Hisaakira Kano, the manager of the London branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank; Viscountess Kano; Mr. Matsumoto, the manager of the Mitsui Bussan London Branch and some 30 dignitaries as well as four newspaper correspondents.

The dull days on the high seas were enlivened by the colorful tales told by a long-time London resident, Mr. Makino, who had served at the Japanese Embassy for 46 years.

Vivid stories were exchanged between the evacuees. These news reports were based on the information received from various sources regarding the brilliant victories scored by the Japanese Forces on all fronts.

After 32 days we reached Lourenco Marques on August 31 at 7:30 o'clock in the morning where we were warmly welcomed by the officers and members of the crew of the Tatuta Maru. The Tatuta Maru had arrived from India with Japanese evacuees a few hours before we did.

We found Lourenco Marques to be a deep inlet forming a seemingly shallow but natural harbor. We soon learned, however, that ships of more than 10,000 tons can safely enter or leave the port when it is at high tide.

We also found the climate to resemble closely that of May and June in Japan but the sight of the tropical verdure reminded us that this was the tropics.

It was truly an unforgettable thrill to be able to reach Lourenco Marques without a mishap.

SCRIBE SEES PEACE ALONG BURMA ROUTE

Sight of Captured Chungking Soldiers at Work Catches Eye of Asahi Reporter

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BURMA-CHINA FRONT, August 29.—A significant change has taken place along the Burma route, once the target of indignation of the Japanese people and the focus of the eyes of all the world. Now under the control of the Imperial Japanese Forces, peace prevails along the railway from Rangoon to Lashio and along the winding motor road of over 1,000 kilometers leading from Lashio across the border into Yunnan Province.

From the train can be seen piles of supplies, intended for Chiang Kai-shek, heaped high along the road half hidden under the blooming "ominaeshi" flowers. Several scores of topless army cars, laden to capacity with lumps of lead and tires for trucks, glisten brightly on the tracks when the sun peeps from behind the clouds once in a while, for this is the rainy season of the year. A bald eagle is circling serenely overhead.

The landslide which started on May 13 near the vicinity of Jibor station continued for about a month, but through the assistance of 300 natives, who were ordered to do so by a native prince, the difficult work was completed by August 23. The motor road meanders from Lashio through the Shan mountains to the plateaus of Yunnan.

On the outskirts of the town of Futskhai, a line of cherry trees stretches out for about 500 meters. It may be that the Japanese soldiers passing these cherry trees are reminded of their homeland for they invariably commence sniffling their noses behind the dust of the truck rumbling ahead.

On entering the boundary line from Burma into Yunnan, the electric poles as compared to steel made ones in Burma are now wooden poles with branches still left uncut. Sign posts, with horns drawns on them, stand at each sudden curve warning of danger.

Captives from Chungking forces, repairing the slope damaged by the rain, gaze absently after the trucks. What are the feelings of these captives who once set out bent on conquest, with thousands of trucks following one after another. In a certain town, ammunition that could not be transported was hidden under the floor of the temples or heaped high in temporary arsenals.

Smashed Enemy Defense Lines to Pave Way For Victory

CITATIONS ISSUED

Company Attached to Saeki Unit and Gotanda Outfit Praised by Lt.-Gen. Yamashita

Citations were issued by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Malay Area, to the Tank Company belonging to the Saeki Unit and to the Gotanda Tank Company, which, by giving full play to the unique character of tank fighting, rendered meritorious services in the Malay Campaign.

This fact has been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor, says a War Ministry communique issued on Tuesday.

The Tank Company (commanded by Captain Shigeshi Yamane) belonging to the Saeki Unit, by foresight, broke deep into the enemy line right at the outset of the war and, by making a thrust into the Jitler camp, opened the way to the fall of the enemy's strong encampment, thus contributing to the victory of the whole Army.

The Gotanda Tank Company, which participated in the battle of Bakri, displayed its fighting spirit to the full and trampled underfoot the enemy's strong encampment. Practically the entire company, including the Captain, died glorious deaths.

The War Ministry Communique, issued at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, follows:

"The Tank Company belonging to the Saeki Unit and the Gotanda Tank Company, both of which rendered distinguished services in the Malay Campaign, were granted citations by Supreme Commander Tomoyuki Yamashita. This fact has now been brought to the notice of His Majesty the Emperor."

The citation issued to the Tank Company belong to the Shizuo Saeki Unit follows:

"The above Company, upon participating in the Malay Campaign, was placed under the command of Unit Commander Shizuo Saeki. On December 11, 1941, after breaking through the enemy position near Chang Lun, it hotly pursued the enemy, taking advantage of the heavy rainfall, and trampled underfoot a powerful enemy mechanized corps that was concentrated in a rubber-tree groove in preparation for the occupation of a position. Losing no time, it pursued the enemy further, pierced the enemy line at Jitler, and cooperated with the main force in its night attack. On the following day, December 12, 1941, it fought bravely under intense, concentrated enemy artillery fire and, by accurate firing, oppressed the enemy's flank position, thus making itself instrumental in the Saeki Unit's operations and opening the way to the tottering of the enemy's tight encampment. The bravery of this company spelt terror to the enemy at the opening of the war. The exploits of this Company, which contributed greatly to the subsequent operations of the Army, are considered as distinguished.

"A citation is hereby issued.

February 15, 1942.

TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA,
Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Malay Area."

The citation issued to the Gotanda Tank Company follows:

"The above Company, led by Captain Gotanda, took part in the Malay operations. It was placed under the command of Unit Commander Iwakuro. 'When on January 18, 1942, it participated in the battle near Bakri, the enemy gunfire was so severe that an infantry attack was made difficult, while casualties on our side were mounting. Observing this, the Company sprang into fierce action and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The whole Company, from the captain down, died heroic deaths. Its deed is a manifestation of the noble spirit of self-sacrifice brought into play in order to break the deadlock faced by its comrades. By this self-sacrifice it checked a powerful enemy in front and this, along with

(Continued on Page 2)

EDUCATION SYSTEM CHANGED BY SOVIET

Emphasis Put on Training Youth for Military Service and To Aid Arms Production

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

KUIBISHEV, August 30,—Realizing the need of improving its educational system, the Soviet Union, since the outbreak of the Russo-German War, has been radically changing the existing system to one which will sufficiently prepare the youth of the nation for military service and which will enable them to aid in the production of its armaments.

The highlights of the new educational reform, outlined in the Moscow News by the Deputy-Chairman of the Higher Education Commission, follow:

(1) Graduates of the 10-year middle school, who have been exempt from military service through disability in action, are permitted to enroll at high educational institutions without taking the entrance examinations.

Students, having served in the army, are not only exempt from school fees and expenses, but are awarded adequate scholarships. The honorary scholarship system for students excelling in their studies follow the arrangement of pre-war days.

(2) In accordance with the request of the state that higher educational institutions qualify their students as specialists for the munitions are requiring their students to study, beside general technology, the structure of tanks and other military equipment.

Students enrolled at medical schools are required to practise clinical work at field hospitals, while those in technical institutions are concentrating their efforts upon ordnance chemistry.

(3) With the military training of the students becoming more rigorous and exacting, the hours devoted to military training, which before the war amounted to 160 hours, have been increased to 200 hours a year.

The men students are trained in the manipulation of firearms, while the young women students receive careful preparation in nursing at field hospitals or undergo strict training to become members of the communication corps.

The one remarkable feature in the educational reforms undertaken by the Soviet Union is that it affords its students much practical knowledge. It provides for facilities through which the students may engage in the actual production of the country's armaments in its various factories.

Mongolians Fete Third Anniversary

(Continued From Page 1)

tion of the third anniversary of the founding of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mengchiang a movement to foster the spirit of Genghis Khan, ancestral hero of the Mongolians, now is under way.

The movement is said to be especially active among the youths, who zealously hope to construct a greater Mongolia under Japan's leadership. The students of the Mongolian Army Preparatory School are receiving thorough Japanese military training, using Japanese commands as well as Japanese textbooks. Shortly some of these students will be dispatched to Japan to enroll in army preparatory schools here.

The reformation of Lamaism is also progressing, and some 30 per cent of the Lama priests already have entered military service and industrial vocations.

Christian churches also have started anew under government control, while in Kalgan the students of the Muslim Girls' Academy have organized theatrical parties for the purpose of comforting soldiers in Mongolia.

Meanwhile, a plan is under way for the reclamation of the Ordes Prairies, where Mongolians may build permanent homes.

The number of physicians in the country is being increased and efforts are being made to promote the people's health.

Japanese people now residing in the country total some 50,000 as compared with only 200 before the outbreak of the China Affair. Births among the Japanese residents average one baby a day, it is reported.

AUSTRALIA RATIONS SUGAR

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—Sugar rationing will be instituted in Australia from tomorrow, according to a report from Melbourne.

Under the rationing system, the consumption of sugar per person will be limited to one pound a week.

The rationing measure was adopted to build up reserves of sugar, in view of the fact that Australian's Allies "rely on Australia's supply."

Deeds of the Heroes and What Made Them Great

Tank Unit Commander Shizuo Saeki

Capt. Shigeo Gotanda

(Continued From Page 1)

the breaking of the enemy's rear by the Ogaki Unit, was instrumental in annihilating the enemy at the battle front. This deed of self-sacrifice is enough to make it a model for the whole Army, while these exploits are considered distinguished.

"A citation is hereby issued.
February 15, 1942.
TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA,
Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Malay Area."

Company Leader Shigeshi Yamane, of the Tank Company belonging to the Saeki Unit, was born at Funai Gun, Kyoto Prefecture. He was enlisted in the 20th Infantry Regiment as a private in 1928. Upon the outbreak of the China Affair, he participated in the battles of Nanhsiangchen, Soochow Creek and Nanking and rendered distinguished services. He was made a Sub-Lieutenant in 1938, after which he was made a Company Leader of a unit stationed in Nanking.

Company Leader Shigeo Gotanda was a native of Nakagori, Kagoshima Gun, Kagoshima Prefecture. He was a graduate successively of the Kagoshima Second Prefectural Middle School and the Army Cadet School. After graduation from the latter school, he was attached to a tank unit before being made a Company Leader.

Unit Commander Shizuo Saeki hails from Futami Gun, Hiroshima Prefecture. He studied at the Nisshokan Middle School. After graduation from the Army Cadet School, he served successively as an instructor at the Army Cavalry School, to a unit in Manchoukuo and as an instructor in horsemanship at the Army Staff College. He also once served actively in the Army Information Bureau.

The Gotanda Tank Unit which took a prominent part in the Malay Campaign was honored on Tuesday when the feats accomplished by the unit which paved the way for the successful conclusion of the historic drive through Malaya were brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor.

The commander of the valiant unit, Captain Shigeo Gotanda, died heroically in the campaign as did several company commanders under him.

Domei reporters visiting the homes of Captain Gotanda and the men who shared his fate, interviewed the relatives and friends of these heroes. Their reports follow:

Captain Shigeo Gotanda, commander of the Gotanda tank company, hailed from the city of Kagoshima.

Among the inhabitants of the neighborhood of the street on which he resided was Lieutenant Commander Masaharu Yokoyama, one of the heroes who went in the special submarines to destroy the American Pacific Fleet stationed in the base of Hawaii at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia.

Like the hero of the battle of Hawaii he was the son of a rice dealer.

The principal of the second middle school of Kagoshima where Captain Gotanda studied as a young man made the following remarks about the hero:

"He was an expert in judo. He was often approached with a proposal to represent his school at judo contests. Each time he declined because he feared that to be a champion would interfere with his school work.

"Lieutenant Commander Yokoyama, hero of the battle of Hawaii, was of a mild temperament. Captain Gotanda presented a sharp contrast. He had an off-hand manner. He also was earnest, and believed in practicing his ideals."

Owed Much to Mother

The following excerpts from a composition he made while he was a first year student of the Military Academy show what sort of man Captain Gotanda was:

"I was not born of a wealthy family. But I have no complaint to make about that. I rather have reason to be pleased with the manner in which I was brought up. My parents took a great interest in having me educated as a soldier. I well remember my mother tearfully telling me to become a good soldier. I agreed thoroughly with my mother in her wish and tried to do my utmost not to disappoint her. The education I received from my mother was a great factor in the moulding of my youthful mind."

Captain Gotanda was greatly attached to his sister. When she was married he showed her the way in which a woman should behave to her husband. He laid down five rules for her to observe, as follows:

1. Be absolutely obedient to your husband.

2. Try to become a kind-hearted woman. A woman's looks are not everything to her.

3. Try to educate yourself. Be sure not to be out-stripped by your husband.

4. Do not ask importunately. Be contented with honest poverty. Do not complain about the smallness your husband's salary.

5. Be sure to make your toilet before your husband gets up.

His father, Kakichi Gotanda, speaking of his son at his home in Kagoshima, had the following to say:

"I am filled with boundless gratitude for the honor, which has been given to my son. I have deep sympathy with the families of the men who died fighting at the side of my son. I will try to repay what I can of the kindness showed to my son."

Lieut. Nishimaki Described

Lieutenant Shozo Nishimaki, Company Commander of the Gotanda Tank Unit, came from Higashi-Shirakawagun, Fukushima Prefecture.

He had an older brother, Hisakichi Nishimaki, who is in the service of a railway company in China.

How did Lieutenant Nishimaki look to his father?

The father of the hero, Tsugeshige Nishimaki, 70 years old, talking of his son to the press at his home in Fukushima, said:

"From childhood my son did not talk much. He was possessed of a will to triumph.

"An expert in judo and fencing, he was greatly pleased when he received orders to join the colors. 'Please make yourselves easy about me,' he said to me before leaving for the front. 'I am confident of my ability to serve the State in a manner which will be a source of pride to my family.

"I am sure that my son fought to his utmost in the fighting at Bakri."

Reporter Visits Father

Lieutenant Junichiro Ishikawa, company commander of the Gotanda Tank Unit, hailed from the city of Ishinomaki, Miyagi Prefecture, where his parents live. A reporter of Domei visited the father of the hero, Koichiro Ishikawa. In a room where things associated with the hero, including a revolver and a blood-stained band were on display in front of the altar, Mr. Ishikawa told about his son. He said:

"As a small boy my son was ambitious to become a soldier. He was over-joyed when he was admitted to the Military Academy. I myself shed tears of joy over my son's success. The first thought that came upon me when I learned of the death of my son was about the manner in which he was killed. I felt greatly relieved when I received a note from the commander of the unit of which my son belonged telling of the circumstances of my son's death. I was proud of my son when a copy of the citation which had been issued by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Malay Area, to my son's unit reached me."

As a middle school student, Lieutenant Ishikawa was an expert in judo. Those of his classmates who knew much about him were certain that he would become a really great man. Instructor Kadosaki of the Ishinomaki Middle School where Lieutenant Ishikawa studied, made the following comment on the hero:

"Ishikawa had a keen sense of justice. He was amiable. But he never shirked from duties. He was the type of man fit to become a soldier. He was an expert in fencing. The thrust he made in a bout showed what was is his nature."

Hero Was Fencing Expert

Lieutenant Hiroshi Takashima came from the town of Amakicho, Fukuoka Prefecture.

He is survived by his parents and five brothers and sisters.

His father, Sukejiro Takashima, is an instructor of fencing at the Asakura Normal School. His mother was for many years an instructor at a girls' high school.

From boyhood he took an interest in fencing, and he was an expert in this martial art when he was admitted to the preparatory course of the Military Academy. Speaking of his brother, to the press, Mieko Takashima, 21 years old, younger sister of the hero, said as follows:

"As a boy my brother had a strong will to triumph. He was very particular about things done by him and by those around him. His boyish ambition was to become a soldier, and he was greatly upset when the first application made for admission to the Military Academy was rejected on the ground that he was not strong enough physically. He decided to improve his health, and there were few days in the following year when he was not abroad at daylight, going up and down on foot in the neighborhood. His efforts were rewarded, for he was successful in the second application he made for admission to the academy."

Capt. Shigeshi Yamane

Captain Shigeshi Yamane, of the Nishizumi Tank Unit, was a native of Kyoto. Upon graduation from a primary school, the boy Yamane was employed at a dyeing establishment.

Once he desired to join the Navy. His health, which was not good then, stood in the way of his admission to the service of the Navy. He was a very happy man when he was called up for military service.

In the China Affair, he was attached to the third company of the Nishizumi Tank Unit. He was frequently mentioned in dispatches from the front.

Gentaro Yamane, 71 years old father of the hero, had the following to say to the press in comment on his son:

"As a small boy, my son was naughty and often caused much trouble. My intention was to get him trained as a farmer. The last time I heard from him was in June. He told me that he was in high spirits, and was taking a great interest in the performance of his duties."

To understand why the officers and men of Japan's fighting services are ever victorious, and to understand why this country will crush its foes on the field of battle, it is necessary to have an insight into the upbringing of its heroes. For this reason the Japan Times and Advertiser publishes in full details the account of the death-defying feats of the tank company attached to the Saeki Unit and the Gotanda Tank Company, as well as the careers and family life of their officers.

Nisei Died With Glory

American-born Japanese felt much honored on Tuesday when they learned that among the leaders of the tanks companies whose exploits were recognized there was a Nisei.

This Nisei was Lieutenant Koji Nakao. He died heroically in the Malay Campaign. He was the second son of a farmer. His father, Jinta Nakao, went to America in 1899, and settled down in Sacramento, California.

Four children were born to him. The future Lieutenant who was to die a glorious death in the Malay Campaign was one of them.

As he saw his children grow up he made up his mind to have them educated as true sons of Japan should be educated. With his family he returned to Japan in 1928.

Young Nakao, who was nine years old, was sent to a primary school in the home province of his father. His elder brother, Seichi Nakao, is a student in the Sacramento University. Report had it that he was among the American-born Japanese who were arrested by the American authorities following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Speaking of his son to the press at his home in Hiroshima, Mr. Nakao, father of the hero, who is 50 years old, said:

"I was very careful about the education of my son because of the fact that he was born in a foreign country. After he was admitted to the Military Academy, he was an altered man. When he came home to spend his vacation, he would refuse to use the bed clothes reserved for the use of a guest for the reason that they were too good for him, and made it a point to use those bed clothes he had been wont to use while he was a middle school student.

"For the first time I learned what a good thing a Military Academy education was. I was glad that it was not too late for him to be properly educated in Japan.

"As a middle school student he was good at English, and would represent the school at English contests. He was a very commonplace youth while in middle school.

"His education at the Military Academy effected a change in his character. He was now a very bright young man. He returned to us in August last year. He was a very busy man, visiting old friends to whom he was greatly attached, and comforting wounded soldiers at Army hospitals."

An undisclosed unit commander who served on the forefront line at the time of the Malay campaign, described on Tuesday the fighting put up by the Tank Company belonging to the Saeki Unit and by the Gotanda Tank Company. He said:

"Tanks, as you know, possess two salient powers. The one is the power to thrust deep into the enemy line; this we shall call motive power. The other is the power of destruction due to the heavy armor of the tank. The two distinguished tank units, whose meritorious exploits have just been announced, respectively gave full play to each of these two powers.

"The Tank Company belonging to the Saeki Unit, by foresight, broke through the enemy line right at the outset of the war and fully displayed the motive power of a tank corps, thus heralding the victory of the whole army. The Gotanda Company gave full play to the tank's power of destruction and trampled underfoot the enemy's stronghold. Practically the whole of the Gotanda Company died glorious deaths as a cornerstone of the victory. In other words, these two companies paved the way for the overwhelming annihilation of the enemy. One had the 'fortune' to fight ostentatiously, while the other fought unpretentiously. This, however, is illustrative of the Malay operations.

"The first stage of the campaign —until we reached Johore—was marked by operations of strategy or resourcefulness, such as surprise attacks and enticing. We did not grapple with the enemy.

"In the ten days of the attack on Singapore after we entered Johore Bahru—the second stage of the campaign—we fought a most desperate battle that would surprise any one.

Enemy Destroyed Bridges

"Now about the action of the Tank Company belonging to the Saeki Unit at the outset of the Malay operations. The enemy resorted to a strategy of destruction by destroying roads on a large scale. In other words, the enemy resisted more by destruction than by gunfire in the first stage of the campaign. How, then, did we thwart the enemy design?

"We resorted to 'mixing up ourselves with the enemy.' By thrusting deep into the enemy, we mixed ourselves with the enemy and made a charge in company with the retreating enemy. This strategy was frequently resorted to throughout the Malay operations.

"On the afternoon of December 11, 1941, while we were breaking through a sector of the enemy's advance, there occurred a heavy thunder-storm at about 4:00 o'clock. It was a squall of rare severity. 'Now's the chance!' With ten tanks in the van a small force of an undisclosed number of men made a charge in the pouring rain, to the surprise of the enemy. We took advantage of the squall, knowing that the enemy disliked a squall intensely. Here was the parting of the ways to victory and defeat for him who took advantage of the rain and for him who didn't. One may as well say from the point of astronomy that he who used rain emerged victorious and that he who could not resist rain was defeated.

"At 5:30 p.m. on December 11, with repairs to the bridge completed, advance was started. The whole neighborhood was a rubber-tree grove. Probably because the ten tanks in the van dashed at full speed over the asphalt road, the motor truck unit which was to have followed the tanks was left behind.

In Midst of Enemy

"Commander Saeki was following the tanks immediately behind. About 30 minutes passed. We had advanced about ten kilometers, when we were right in the midst of the enemy. Between 20 and 30 enemy cannons were trained on us from both sides of the road. In the rubber-tree grove were massed not less than 100 enemy trucks. But there was no human being to be seen around. A most weird scene.

"We marched on. At last, the enemy sighted us. In the midst of a volley from all directions the tanks dashed on, crushing the enemy cannons which were about.

"Marching still further on, our tanks dashed on to a place where about 20 or 30 enemy tanks were at rest on the road. A head-on collision between our tanks and the enemy's ensued. Our tanks, thrusting up the enemy's literally crushed them.

"We dashed through a mine-laid enemy line. Darkness fell. It was raining. Only ten tanks—that was all the force we had. The enemy was all around us. Not a very comfortable situation.

"Two different feelings arose in our mind, one that we were besieged by the enemy, and the other we had broken through the enemy line. It all depends on how you take things. Imbued with the feeling that we had dashed through the enemy line and mixed up ourselves with the enemy, according to our plan and that we had scored a success, we marched on.

Happy Phenomenon

"Had we had the feeling that we had been besieged by the enemy, we should have become negative in our action and been defeated. Had we felt that we had been besieged and taken counter-measures, the Jitler operations would have proved a failure. We won because we dashed on feeling that we had broken through the enemy line. Commander Saeki thought to himself, 'We have broken through the enemy, a happy phenomenon. We can and shall win.' With this conviction he forged ahead.

"Finally, the motor truck unit in the rear, determined that they would not leave their friends in the lurch, but would break through the enemy line and catch up with them, resorted to pushing through the enemy line in motor trucks. The enemy was taken completely aghast.

"Marching about another 10 kilometers in the darkness, we came to a damp area of about 1,000 meters in size. The whole area was laid with mines. A daring tank platoon leader dashed out and cut off the electric wire, thus enabling us to break through this mine-laid area. The infantry unit, catching up with the tank corps, swam across the river and, emerging from a dense wood, struck at the enemy. By dint of this operation, the enemy's explosion equipment over a distance of 1,000 meters was captured by us before the enemy could resort to destruction strategy.

"It was now midnight. We forged ahead. Commander Saeki ordered the Tank Company Leader to willy-nilly march forward, even if only a step, until daybreak.

"An ordinary commander would have felt 'Wonderful that we had advanced this far. At this rate, I can't tell how far we can advance. We may be completely encircled by the enemy and meet annihilation.' But Commander Saeki's determination was inordinate. Dashing on and on, the tanks thrust their heads into what looked like the Jitler encampment.

Cause of Jitler Success

"By that time only about five or six enemy guns were firing off and on. Immediately we made a thrust into the Jitler line, about 20 or 30 guns made a volley on the road where our tanks were gathered.

"Sub-Lieutenant Ofuji, office patrol, came back and reported on the condition of the enemy. 'Charge!' came the order. We charged. But the Jitler line was a most tight encampment and was not to be easily broken into. We charged willy-nilly.

"A most daring action it was. After all, we were imbued with the feeling that we had broken through the enemy when we were encircled by it and took the offensive all through. That was the decisive factor in our success in breaking through the Jitler line. Commander Saeki's rare strategical foresight and his dauntless spirit in face of whatever difficulties prompted this tank unit to fight valiantly and thrust itself into the enemy line.

"During this breaking-through operation Sub-Lieutenants Nishikawa and Iwamoto, amidst a volley of enemy rifle and gunfire, sat astride on the turrets of their tanks and, hurling hand-grenades, thrust into the enemy. The reason why these officers took such a daring step was that, in order to remove the surface mines, the soldiers were stuffed into the tanks, which became full, with the result that these officers came out on the turrets of their tanks and, squatting thereon, dashed ahead, hand-grenades in one hand.

"British war prisoners who had witnessed this scene said later: 'No shot hit the Japanese tanks. Besides, men are seen on the turrets of tanks. We've never seen tanks with men on the turrets before.'

"Thus it was that Sub-Lieutenant Ofuji, office patrol, was instrumental in our making a night attack on the enemy. When we reached the enemy line, we found a brook—at least we thought it was a brook. After we reduced the position, we found out that what had looked like a brook was a large-scale enemy tank trench extending several miles. Innundation due to heavy rain made it a brook."

Company Commander Honda, who hurled himself into the enemy line, was an extraordinarily gallant company commander. He, with the handful of only 60 to 70 of his men, penetrated two enemy lines and occupied the pill-boxes found around. As the day began to dawn, the enemy forces began encircling his men from all sides, attacking them with hand grenades and machine-gun fire. This being the case, there ensued a melee.

"Our tank unit had to stop advancing at a distance about 30 to 40 meters from the enemy forces because the bridge there had been destroyed by them. Therefore ten of the tanks formed a column on the road where the destroyed bridge was found and surged onward amidst the intense firing from the heavy guns numbering from 50 to 60 as well as from the machine-guns, field guns, and other ordnance of the enemy forces. These guns were smashed one after another by these tanks. The shells fired by these tank guns were so accurately aimed that each of them hit the mark. Some of the British soldiers who were captured are said to have confessed that it was the first time that they have ever seen such accurate firing. Thus, this remarkable firing, together with the desperate defense put up by the Honda company, from captured enemy pill-boxes, turned the tide of the battle in their favor for at least one whole day.

Too Close for Heavy Guns

"Our tanks had approached quite close to the enemy line and it was for this reason that the shells fired by the enemy heavy guns could not hit them. The tanks were within possible range of the firing from the enemy trench motar, field guns, machine-guns and rapid-firing guns but were too close for the shells fired by their heavy guns. Thus taking advantage of this close range the tanks forged ahead. Under the circumstances, it was but natural that these tanks did not have to suffer any tangible losses.

"Meantime, something very strange had occurred. From early in the morning on a certain day we heard the sound of enemy firing from about 10 odd miles distant from where we were stationed, although none of our men had gone there. According to what one of the enemy war prisoners had admitted, it is said that the enemy forces had thought that our troops would push their way through their right and left flanks, on the belief that our troops would never dare to break through their frontal defense line inasmuch as it was well fortified, and that it was for this reason that they began firing in all directions against us.

"Moreover, according to the story told by one of the enemy war prisoners who was an officer, the enemy forces had formed a strong defense line measuring some 20 kilometers longthwise and with the help of the natural obstacles which would be found here and there, they put up a stubborn resistance against the Japanese troops, believing that their defense line could be maintained at least for the period of three months. However, the Honda company, with its tank unit forming its vanguard unit, staged a surprise attack against these enemy forces and caused them to be panic-stricken in the short time of one whole day.

"This very operation conducted by the Honda company, which caused the enemy forces to be defeated and retreat, has contributed immeasurably toward the later successive victories won by the Imperial troops in Malay. It was due to the results of this Honda company's operations that the reduction of Malay could be effeced a month earlier than the usual time. In fact it was the Saeki tank unit which took the lead in the Malay operation. And therefore, the Tank Unit Commander Saeki, who ably commended his unit, should be commended for it.

"As described in the beginning, the battle which raged in Johore State was one of the most furiously fought in the whole Malay campaign. Our Imperial troops had to brush aside the most stubborn resistance of the enemy forces in this combat. On the foreground of the Matsui unit there was the battle of Gemas, while on the foreground of the Nishimura unit there took place the battle of Bakli near the mouth of River Muar. The enemy forces had depended on Johore State as their last defense line and from here had been sending reinforcements of newly recruited Australian soldiers in the hope of protecting to the last ditch their positions in Gemas and Bakli. And it was against these two enemy positions that the Matsui and the Nishimura units directed their respective attacks. Just at this moment the Ogaki unit, which already had received a citation, appeared in the rear and side of the enemy forces and cut off their retreat, while the Gotanda unit plunged headlong into their frontline and its commander as well as all his men met a most glorious death.

Enemy Annihilated

"Finding themselve between two fires, the enemy forces had to pit themselves against the Ogaki unit. It was just at this very moment that the Gotanda unit made its headlong charge against them and thus the enemy's brigade commander and his men were annihilated.

"The western coastal regions of Malay, along which the Saeki unit advanced, abound in rivers, streams, swamps and marshes. It was through these regions where there were no bridges that the unit had to march. The tank unit under charge of the Saeki unit also had to overcome many hardships and difficulties in carrying out its operations against the enemy forces. The Unit Commander Gotanda was a company commander who had only been promoted to the rank of a captain.

"At that time our forces were attacking a strong enemy force in the area adjacent to the mouth of the Muar River. The Iwakuro unit formed the main strength of our forces and operated against the enemy from the front and the Ogaki unit was proceeding toward the enemy's route of retreat. But the operations from the front did not progress as desired. Then, on January 17, the Gotanda unit arrived. On the next day, Company Commander Gotanda went to Unit Commander Iwakuro, smiled and said, "Our tanks will immediately proceed and break through the enemy's position, please have the Infantry follow us." Unit Commander gave his assent and in the following charge of tanks and infantry the enemy's advance position was taken.

"Differing from the case at Gemas, the enemy her ewas expecting an attack. And since the attack had started two days previously, the enemy was fully prepared. Progress by th einfantrty was difficult. So the six tanks led by their Company Commander fought their way through the enemy. Several other tanks, delayed in the crossing of the Muar River were to follow later, but without waiting for these the tanks led by the Company Commander were already battering at the enemy's second line before noon.

"Following this, after the tank unit advanred from three to four hundred meters, it met the honrentrated fire of anti-tank guns, field and mountain pieces, and nearly every member of the unit was killed. Three who were wounded and two who had been sent back to report, altogether five non-commissioned officers were all that remained of this unit. Because of the ferocity of the Gotanda unit's assault the enemy brigade devoted all its at

(Continuel on Page 3)

Capt. Shigeshi Yamane

Capt. Koji Nakao

Capt. Junichiro Ishikawa

Capt. Shozo Nishimaki

Lieut. Hiroshi Takashima

GENERAL CONDITION IN PHILIPPINES TOLD

Navy Press Corps Member Makes 2,830 Kilometer Trip of Islands

By Navy Press Corps Member Nakagawa

Allowed to accompany a group, dispatched by a certain unit, investigating waterways and harbors and economic conditions in central Visaya in the Philippines, we left Cebu on July 7 and for two weeks inspected all the islands except Laite, in that district. Going from island to island on a small ship flying the flag of the Japanese Navy, and covering 1,630 kilometers on water, and 1,200 kilometers on land, we returned after accomplishing much in the field of investigating resources and in the pacification of native inhabitants. The following is a report of conditions in these islands as seen by the reporter:

Samar Islands: I have traveled extensively over waters here and there in the Philippines, and the seas are always very calm. At dawn sailing over the mirror-like waters our ship approached a bay on the west coast of Samar where thousands of islands not on the map were crowded together. No trees grew on these islands but, the morning sun shone on the rich green growth covering these islands in the rainy season, making it a scene of unbelievable beauty.

We arrived at Catbalogan the capital of the island at 7:10 a.m. The town is built at the foot of the hills behind the harbor. Its commercial district near the waterfront was burned by looters after the landing of the Japanese, and the small town has become smaller still and only a few grass shacks are left standing here and there. The thirty odd Japanese residents of this town were handcuffed and taken to Laite immediately upon the outbreak of the war and were mauled and otherwise maltreated. The police of this island, fearing the consequences, are still hiding in the mountains and the western part of this island is still far from safe, according to the soldiers on guard here.

Has Large Population

The told area of Samar is 5,324 square miles, with a population of 546,306. Catbalogan is the largest town with 26,654 people and Calbayog is next with a population of 25,786, but about half of the population is still away in the mountains and the towns are desolate. In these towns are provincial and town government offices, courts, high schools, engineering schools, normal schools, and wireless stations, but only the government offices were open. The northern seacoast of this island is suitable for farming but because the enemy hid the supply of rice when it fled, there is an acute shortage of foodstuffs. Fishing was carried out on a large scale here and it is said that 60 per cent of Philippine fishing was carried on in and around Catbalogan.

Before the war all the fish taken was salted and sent to Manila by the Chinese but, at the present time, due to a shortage in salt this cannot be done.

Surplus of Women

Not much farming is carried on in this island and the Filipino officials said that it was a "poor island". Most of the islanders go to work in Luzon and Mindanao, and because there is a "taboo" on marriages between relatives, there is a great surplus of women.

In order to bring about a self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, the military administration together with the navy, has established a training station for farmers 44 kilometers from Catbalogan. The first students are 10 boys between the ages of 14 and 17, who have been recommended by their village-masters. These young boys will undergo training for half a year, and upon graduating will become the central part of a movement for "everyone to work or otherwise go hungry".

At the end of our stay in Samar important islanders were invited aboard our ship for a meeting where they expressed their desires concerning future policy.

Masbate Island: We arrived at Masbate, capital of the island of Masbate, at 8 o'clock in the morning. Tall palm trees line the shores and on the water are groups of Moro houses. When our ship tied up at the pier, a group of native inhabitants brought us presents of fish and fruits.

This is the island which was taken by six members of the Naval Landing Party. There are 2,500 people in this town, and before the war, they made their living by selling coconuts, but now since there are no buyers the people have nothing to do but spend their days in idleness. We drove throughout the island, past miles of natural pasture land where horses and cattle were grazing contentedly. A greater part of this island is devoted to livestock, and there are altogether 30,000 horses and cattle in this island and the nearby island of Ticao.

At the town hall of Milagros there was a sign saying "What of 1946" referring to the American promise of independence in 1946. When I asked a Filipino policeman if he had believed in the American promises he said "No, no," and laughed loudly.

Many Japanese Employed

In the town of Aroroy there used to be many Japanese employed in the gold mines but since the beginning of the China Affair most of them were discharged on one pretext or other. When the price of gold went up in the United States thousands of Filipinos rushed here in a minor gold rush and settlements in this district flourished on the gold taken out of the hills. Cabarets, dancehalls and bars lighted up the nights before the outbreak of the second war in Europe. At the present time, however, this district is deserted, miners have gone to other places, the small factories which used to flourish are closed, and only the dreary fishing village remains.

Romblon Island: We reached Romblon after a rough trip. When the Imperial Forces effected a bloodless landing upon this island, its leaders had gone to Panay to borrow money and were away. Under the mistaken notion that they would be killed if they returned they did not come back. At the present time the city has an acting mayor named Maxiam Mariano. This old man came to the dock to meet us. His eyes, and, as we found out later, those of most of the inhabitants here were inflamed with trachoma. It seems that hygienic knowledge is very scant here.

The main products of this island are granite and copra. The land is not suited to agriculture and food is imported. Huge blocks of granite lay along the shores of the port. The people said that these were cut by Italians in 1936 and 37 but could not be loaded on ships. The project, therefore, seems to have been abandoned. Granite is mixed with concrete and used in paving roads and the most humble gravestone is made of granite. The people do not seem to recognize its value.

In the middle of the town is an old Spanish fortress, and on the hills behind can be seen vacant dwellings made of stones. By the harbor stands a Catholic church and its bell rings out the time in a eerie knell.

In addition to trachoma, there is a great deal of malaria here because of the lack of medical attention and because the people are so poor, malaria cases never disappear. The people subsist on a type of potato, and even this is so scarce that it is a custom here to eat only two meals a day.

Fishing used to be done with dynamite but since the disappearance of dynamite from the market, fishing has all but stopped. It seems to show the character of these work-disliking people.

At the end of our stay, several prominent native inhabitants were invited to dinner. When an octopus dish was served they seemed to be bewildered and hurt. We were surprised to learn that here octopus is considered only fit for pigs.

New Recipes for Nippon Housewives

Considering that health is synonymous with power, the women behind the guns are now taking great pains to improve upon the people's daily diet by conceiving original and appetizing dishes, with great stress laid on vitamins, to be served to the chevaliers of industry who are bending their backs on the home front. Clad in spotless uniforms, these enthusiastic masters of the art of cooking recently came into the camera's focus while engaged in a serious experiment.

CAMPAIGN IS LAUNCHED

Japanese Personages Broadcast In Chinese Capital

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 29.—An extensive publicity campaign was launched here today in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Treaty of Nanking.

In addition to the convention of a commemorative meeting, publicity squads were dispatched to make speeches in various parts of the metropolis. A series of lectures were also broadcast over the Central Broadcasting Station by prominent Japanese personages.

PRE-WAR CONDITIONS OF MALAYANS TOLD

Prominent Shonan Residents Expose Former British Ruling System

For the purpose of obtaining first-hand information on actual conditions in Shonan before and after the war, the Asahi Shimbun recently held a round-table conference on the spot, attended by several prominent Japanese Government officials, Malayan, and Chinese civilians. The groups included Kaoru Toyoda, Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Shonan Special Municipality, Kimizo Ando, head of the Civil Administration Department of the Municipality, Mamoru Shinozaki, head of the Welfare Section, Shiro Shiga of the Finance Section, Shutaro Muto, manager of the Shonan branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Lin Wen-ching, chairman of the Overseas Chinese Association and a Malayan non-official staff member of the Education Section. All these attendants have lived in Shonan before the war and were well acquainted with the life of the Malayans under British rule as well as the British colonial policy adopted in the administration of Singapore.

The head of the Asahi branch office started the conference by asking the attendants to describe the conditions of the life of the Malayans before the war and also to express their candid opinions on the future of the city.

British Were Hypocrites

Being asked about the British treatment of the native inhabitants, Mr. Toyoda remarked: "The British policy was to set a clear distinction between the Europeans and the Asiatics, although the government officials often preached equality and justice for all humanity by saying that they were ruling Malaya under the holy name of God and emphasized that Malaya was the country of the Malayans. Contrary to their sugar-coated words, however, they never treated the Malayans as their equals in their daily conduct.

"To the administrative and legislative conference the government used to invite some Malayan delegates, but the British always occupied the majority of the attendants. British imperialism and colonial policy were nothing less than a cunning and cruel exploitation policy for the benefit of the mother country. Whenever they needed the cooperation of the Malayans, they called the native people the children of God entrusted to their care, while at other times they refused them self-government by saying that the Malayans were not yet qualified for a democratic government.

"The British adopted a democratic government structure, but in reality it was no better than an autocratic government. For example, the municipal assembly was attended by Malayan delegates, but the procedure was not in accordance with the wishes of the delegates but according to the will of the chairman. Even when questions were requested from the floor, the final decision rested with the chairman. As to the district commissioners, they were asked to a tea party only once a year and never had anything to do with the administration of the city.

"Japanese people are honest and true to their words, because they have never preached democracy, but from the very beginning have openly expressed their intention of leading them to a better and happier life. As a result, positively no doubt exists over the fact that they are rebuilding the city for the good of the native inhabitants."

Grateful to Japanese

Mr. Lin declared: "Both the overseas Chinese and the Malayans are very grateful to the Japanese who are doing their utmost for the happiness of the native people."

The Malayan of the Education Bureau stated: "The British did not treat us as living creatures when they imposed on us their Western culture, economic structure, and educational institution with no consideration for our national characteristics and particular wishes. We seem to have been swallowing Western culture without much understanding and judgment. It must have been the British colonial policy not to let the native people know what they were intending to do with us. Now, having being freed from British oppression, we feel we were born afresh with new aspirations and hopes. We are determined to undertake the task of rebuilding the city under the guidance of the Japanese."

Mr. Shinozaki remarked: "Britain first attempted her industrial invasion into India and finally succeeded in politically subjugating the country under her rule. She then marched further East into the Malay Peninsula and Hongkong with the proud bearing of a ruler. The Anglo-Saxons were acting like 'gentlemen,' no matter how wicked their intentions were, with firm confidence that they were the rulers of the world. Placing themselves on a pedestal of superiority, they treated the native people not as human beings but as dogs. The Malayans were indignant at the British for their cruel and unjust treatment. Japanese people must not assume the attitude of rulers, but should treat them as brothers. The Co-Prosperity Sphere must be considered as a big family of the Asiatics, while the Japanese should take the place of a loving mother in the family. Before taking up a responsible position, all the Japanese must train themselves to become qualified as leader of the native inhabitants. Once when I invited a certain Malayan official to my house, he told me that he had never been invited by the British official under whom he had worked for some 28 years, and happily expressed his gratitude for the warm attitude of the Japanese."

Mr. Toyoda said: "The British seem to have taken great pains to give the impression that they were a superior people. The home government was paying a high salary to its officials, the minimum being $250 per month while it would have taken years and years to bring the salary of Asiatic officials to that level. The British home government enabled its people to live luxuriously in order to show off their 'superiority' to the native people.

Guarded Their 'Prestige'

"Once an episode was related by a Malayan who studied in England. Some years ago he met a Britisher on the street of Shonan whom he recognized as a person he had met at one of the stations in England working as a red-cap. When he mentioned this, the Britisher asked the Malayan not to tell this to anyone. If they found any of their own people acting disgracefully and impairing their prestige as Britishers, they were sure to find some means to send him back to Britain.

"As to the British second and third generations who were not educated in Britain, they were treated like the native Malayans, and were shut out from high society. Those who were born in Malaya were accustomed to receiving their education in Britain. Only those who were educated in Britain were considered to be qualified to stand in aristocratic ranks. The British residents in Malaya never associated with the native people other than by the mere exchange of formal greetings. Consequently the Malayans were never invited to social parties. Britain seems to have instilled in her countrymen the conceited conception of their being members of a superior race, because even the very common Britons considered themselves to be of a higher rank than others."

JOAK WILL ENLARGE ITS FOREIGN SECTION

New International Bureau Will Combat Allied Propaganda In Positive Manner

The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan has planned a drastic enlargement and improvement of its International Department for the purpose of positively combating the demagogic propaganda broadcasts of enemy organs. Heretofore known as Kokusaibu, the revitalized International Department will be called Kokusai Kyoku, or International Bureau, reports Domei.

The enlarged department will exert greater efforts in keeping world listeners-in especially in America, informed of the actual results of each battle fought.

The International Bureau will begin a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Broadcast, which is to keep the inhabitants of the Southern Regions informed of the rapid changing situation in the world in their respective languages. In order to efficiently undertake this plan, the Broadcasting Corporation is dispatching male and female announcers for a thorough study of the most important points in the South.

The present director of the business bureau of JOAK, Masao Seki, is mentioned as the most probable candidate for the post of Director of the enlarged International Department.

Deeds of The Heroes

(Continued From Page 2)

tention in meeting its attacks and had no time to look to its rear. Before the enemy could recover its facilities the Ogaki unit had cut off it spath of retreat. Before the enemy had time to face this new peril the infantry forces attacked from the front and completey annihilated the enemy, including its brigade commander. This was the battle of annihilation at Bakri. The enemy here numbered five times our men; they were defending with five, and we were attacking with one.

Charged Into Enemy

"Concerning the actions of our tank units, interesting films showing the furious fighting put up by our tanks were found after the Imperial Forces took Singapore. According to this, one of our tanks which battered an enemy artillery position has been set afire by enemy guns in a rubber forest. The occupants of this tank all emerged from their tank and with pistols and swords charged into enemy positions and there were killed. These pictures appeared in enemy magazines and even the enemy seemed to be amazed by the bravery of the Japanese tank soldiers.

"The tanks of this unit were not the kind which could effectually fight the enemy's fully prepared positions. But Company Commander Gotanda decided to break through the enemy because the infantry units were not making fast enough progress and he feared that this might be harmful to the whole campaign. Behind his glorious death is this example of noble sacrifice.

"Many citations have been issued for meritorious sevices during the campaign in the Malay peninsula. Among these, almost every member of the Asai Section was killed in bridge-building operations in Alor Star, and the Itaya Section also met the same fate and made later successes possible. And the sacrifice made by the Gotanda Unit formed the basis of victory for the whole army.

"These sacrifices, these distinguished services of those who died, are indeed holy. These men sacrificed their lives in order to lay the foundations of victory for the whole army.

"By the actions of these two units, the two important characteristics of tanks, their mobility and power of travelling over great distances, have been shown. There is a feeling that such deeds by tanks are rare in foreign countries."

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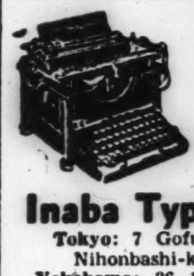

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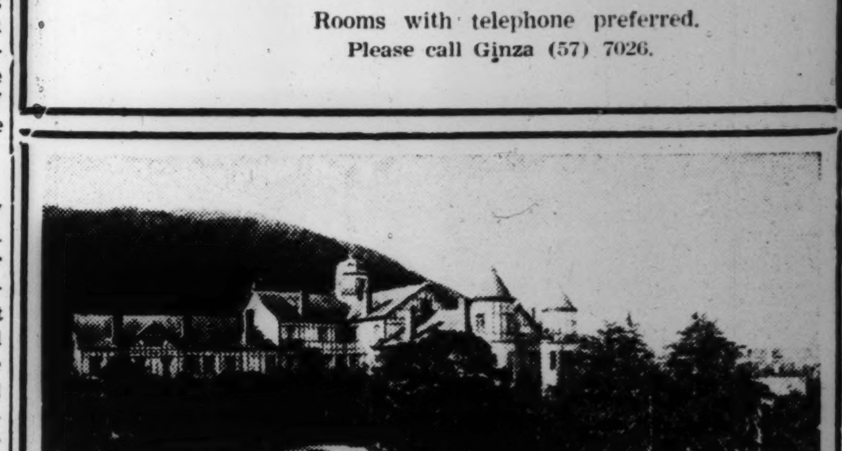

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GARDENING IS ART'S ZENITH

Exquisite Lilies Are Among Favorite Blossoms in Japan

Love of nature has been one of the salient traits of the Japanese people from ancient times. There are literally thousands of poems in which the moon, the snow, and the flower form the subjects, and in which the noble sentiment of the Japanese is most vividly expressed.

Especially ingenious have they been in taking nature in their daily life. Japanese gardening is one example, and one which is regarded very highly as the zenith of art and technique.

Today the art is being studied by many admirers abroad. The plants in these gardens are collections of those obtained from various parts of this country, which stretches from north to south and naturally abounds in varieties.

Each type is made to develop its individual quality to the full, making it at the same time one of exquisite beauty of harmony and gaiety of assortment, all in a garden of a very limited dimension.

This is but one of many instances to show what the special characteristic of the Japanese, love of nature, has produced.

Cut Flowers

Another typical example is expressed in the admiration of cut flowers of varying kinds. This art has been in existence for more than a dozen centuries and has been studied by the nation exhaustively.

It has now developed into one of the essential arts practiced by housewives, and has given rise to several schools in flower arrangement.

Since the beginning of the Meiji era (1868-1911) when intercourse with foreign countries began, flowers, other than those of pure Japanese origin, have been finding their way into this country and this incidentally gave rise to the cultivation of those new species and varieties of plants.

Some remarkable progress in the technique of cultivating foreign flowers and plants has been witnessed.

Today there are in Japan greenhouses covering an area of 1,653 acres and an equal acreage of glasshouses which supply flowers and plants to the market in large quantities.

Especially remarkable development has been made in the technique of flower cultivation by the employment of heating or cooling systems, by which flower plants are now cultivated either by forcing or by retarding growth. Varying new processes are now being used such as rays for the cultivation of long-day plants and short-day plants, or acceleration of ripening by means of electric waves, or by the application of chemicals.

The advanced state of technique in this line is the pride of the agriculturalists in Japan.

Lilies

The cultivation of the lily bulb, which is said to be unique in Japan, is one of the leading flower growing occupations, and its varieties number several score.

In the cultivation of Teppo-Yuri, (Lilium longiflorum) the best known, is being cultivated throughout the country from the cold regions to the sub-tropics. There are more than 10 varieties of this kind of plant.

This variety of lily bulb is exported abroad in large quantities, enjoying a good reputation.

In the cultivation of Teppo Yuri, the prefectural offices throughout the country stringently enforce measures for the prevention of diseases and the extermination of harmful insects.

So thorough is the work that there is hardly any occasion today where the plant is found in such an infected condition. Diseased plants are not permitted to be sold outside of the prefecture, thus preventing the spread of disease. Consequently every grower is working hard to produce superior bulbs.

Besides the Teppo-Yuri there are many other varieties, whose colors are yellow, orange, red, pink, etc. These bulbs are all well-shaped and brilliantly hued having been developed after years of improvement.

Many Varieties

For instance, of the Sukashi-Yuri (Lilium davuricum) type, there are some which are yellow, orange, red and scarlet, and of the orange variety alone. Some are dark and some are light.

The Hime-Yuri (Lilium concolor) is tender and delicate in appearance. This variety blooms either in scarlet or in yellow, the size of flowers being about two inches in diameter with stalks two feet in length.

They are beautiful flowers as is fully expressed by the word, Hime, which in Japanese means, Princess.

The Koma-Yuri (Lilium amabile) is also a pretty flower and is cultivated mostly in Chosen.

The Otome-Yuri (Lilium rubellum) is a variety which blooms in cold climates. It has a stalk one to two feet long, its flower is fragrant, pinkish in color and cylindrical in shape.

It is called Otome, which means "lovely maiden."

Greatly resembling this variety but of a larger size and about the size of Teppo-Yuri, pinkish in color, tender and fragrant is the Sasa-Yuri (Lilium japonicum) with pinkish petals, but of a hard stalk, the flower is at its best in June.

One variety which is full of color is the Kanoko-Yuri (Lilium speciosum) which has stalks several feet long; it bears both white and pink flowers numbering several score to a plant.

It blooms early in Summer and makes a very beautiful garden or house plant. Of exactly the same variety but yellow in color is one called, the Kiganoko-Yuri (Lilium Henryi.)

Extremely large, white and fragrant, and admired generally by the public is the Yama-Yuri (Lilium auratum) which makes both an attractive garden or cut flower.

Japanese Capital Removed Often in Historical Times

The first capital of Japan is said to have been at Kashiwara, in the province of Yamato, where the first Emperor Jimmu, set up his court. Nevertheless, it was the custom in those day to change the capital upon the death of an Emperor. The first relatively permanent capital was established at Nara in 710 A.D. during the reign of the Emperor Mombu, and remained there until the year 784, when the Emperor Kwammu removed first to Nagaoka, and then to Heian (Kyoto) where it remained until the Meiji Restoration of 1868, when it was again moved to Yedo (Tokyo).

RELIABLE WARRIORS HAD RESPECT OF ALL

Only After Careful Thinking Did They Consent to Give Advice

Reliability is one of the qualities of the Way of the Warrior required of a samurai, but it is by no means desirable that he should proffer assistance without any special reason, put himself forward in things that do not matter, or take on himself obligations in affairs that do not concern him, just for the sake of doing so or of giving his advice.

Even in things that do concern him to a slight extent it is much better to hold aloof, if no one asks him to interfere. Because even small questions, let alone more complicated ones, if a samurai becomes implicated in them, may involve him so that he cannot withdraw without risking his precious life which should be at the disposal only of his lord or his parents. Therefore, he should not be needlessly obliging.

If the samurai of former days was asked a favor he would consider whether it was one that could be granted or not, and if the latter, he would decline at once. And if he did entertain it, he would only undertake it after further careful thought, so that he was quite prepared to deal with it and the whole affair was soon settled. In consequence the suppliant's difficulties were resolved and the benefactor gained great praise.

If, on the contrary, without the reflection anyone casually takes on himself some responsibility, he will be unable to carry it through properly and gain a reputation for being unprincipled when this becomes apparent.

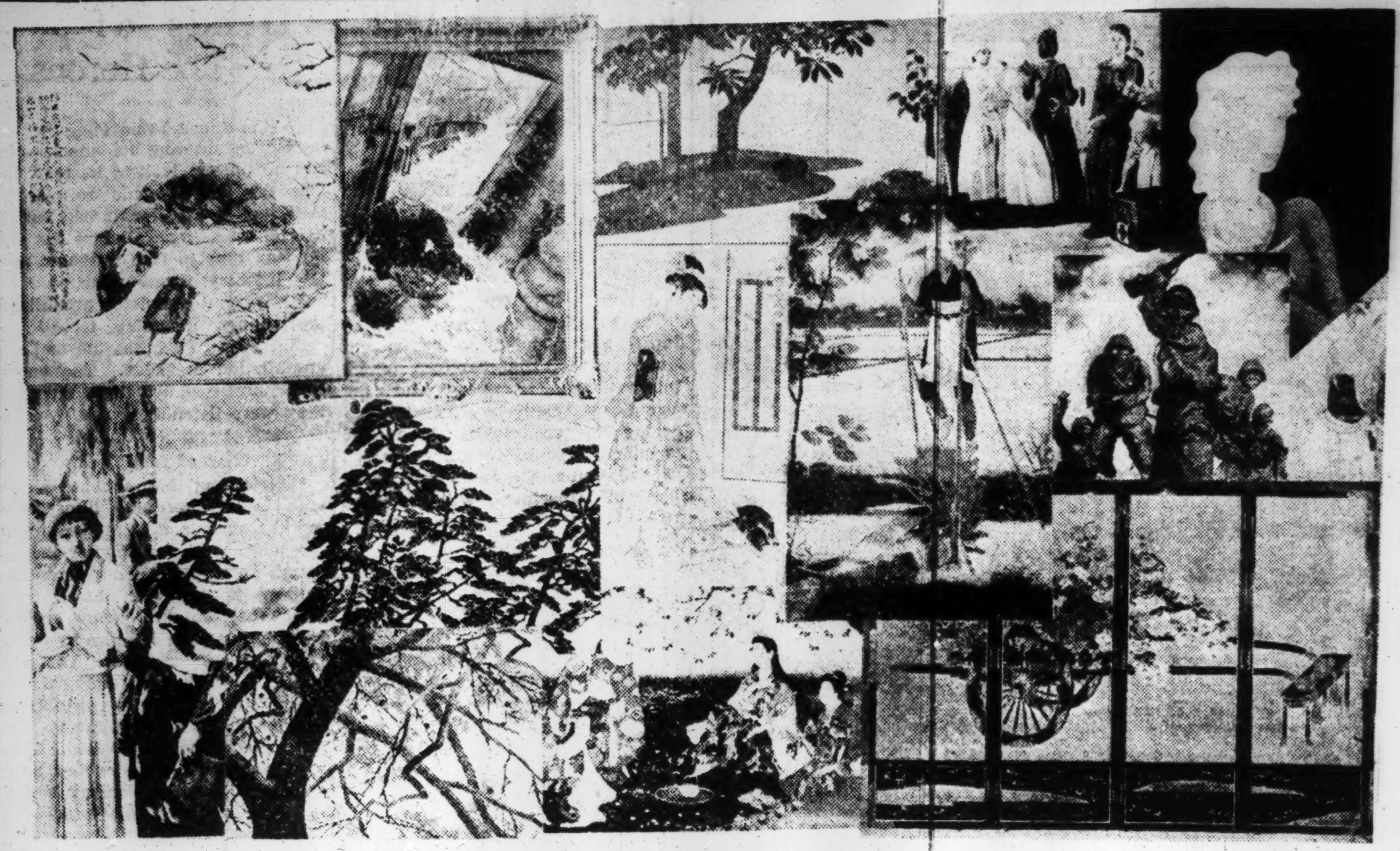
Then again giving one's advice or opinion should only be done after mature consideration. For though parents, teachers, elder brothers, uncles and so on may give unsuitable advice to their children, pupils and nephews without much harm, everything that comes out of the mouth of a samurai must be considered and guarded. And particularly to his friends and colleagues must he be most judicious in his utterances.

And when he is singled out and asked to take part in a consultation he may of course say that he has no views on the subject and refuse to discuss it. But if he does become a party to the discussion, he will be most helpful, if he states exactly what he thinks, clearly and succinctly without reserve and without any regard for the disapproval or resentment the others may show.

For if, out of weakness, for fear of opposing people or offending them, he exhibits a maladroit hesitancy, and turns aside from what is just and agrees with what is not reasonable, and, in order to avoid a rupture, allows unsuitable things to be said and burdens to be laid on others, then he will eventually be voted a futile councillor and reviled and despised into the bargain.

Again, if anyone is so stupid as to think himself too much of a personage to take part in a confabulation, arguing that there is no need of consultation but wishing to decide everything according to his own opinion, and so making a mess of things, he is likely to find himself not very popular among his fellows as the result.

Daidoji Yuzan (1639-1730) K.B.S.



Japanese Painting: Its Essence and Future

When Western Painting came to Japan during the Meiji Era it found that the country had already an established painting of its own. This is Yamatoe (Japanese Painting), whose tradition has remained for hundreds of years. It is a painting which contains the characteristics of all East Asia, and may be said to house the world. Western Painting, on the other hand, had developed from Greek art and had spread over three-quarters of the globe. How did Yamatoe accept this painting, and what are the future consequences of the contact? . . .

This subject has become an important issue in art circles today because we note the presence of both Western-style and Japanese paintings, side by side, at all the recent art exhibitions. For more than 50 years, Japanese and Western-style paintings have paralleled each other. Both possess spheres of their own and have never invaded each other's boundaries. It is a strange phenomenon and we are immediately tempted to ask the reason for this unusual fact.

It is unfortunate that we cannot give a sympathetic answer to the question. We must attribute this phenomenon to the laziness of both Japanese and Western-style painters. The followers of Western painting did nothing but imitate the West and never gave a thought to Japanese painting. The Japanese painters had but a shallow knowledge of Western painting and it never occurred to them to be influenced by Western painting.

This attitude can be applied to culture in general. In literature, for instance, those intoxicated by Western literature display no interest, whatsoever, in ancient Japanese literature. They hold Japanese literature in contempt, believing that it does not possess any philosophy and that it is of low cultural level. It seems that since the latter part of the Meiji era the followers of Western-style painting also had this psychology.

Because painting, unlike literature, depends a great deal on technique, Western-style painters had no time to look at Japanese painting because they were so occupied with their new technique. Even had they looked, Japanese and Western paintings are so widely different in appearance that there would not have been any way of coming together. On the other hand, Japanese painting has such a long and strong traditional background and is so thoroughly understood by the majority of the Japanese people that it has never felt the need to fear its adversary. Japanese painters have never felt that their livelihood was in danger.

The Utopia, experienced by our Japanese painters, is found only in Japan. There is nothing like this in the West—not even anywhere else in the Far East. Deep attachment to tradition is characteristic of the Japanese people and this has built Japanese culture to its present state.

Yamatoe

The Chinese Tang and Sung paintings were introduced into Japan and earnestly studied, digested, and Japanized so that they lost all Chinese characteristics and the Yamatoe (Japanese painting) tradition has remained for hundreds of years. Such a phenomenon cannot be witnessed in other countries. To be sure, Yamatoe was neglected in some periods of Japanese history, but the fact that it has preserved its characteristics uninterrupted is due to the reason that the traits were preserved pure.

"Treasure the old; take the new" is an old Japanese adage. The Japanese have never thrown away an old culture on the spur of the moment for the sake of acquiring something new. Japanese culture has progressed by outside stimulation but we must remember that that stimulation was always Japanized.

The Chinese and Yamatoe paintings developed parallel with each other for many centuries but in the Tokugawa period they came together. The Chinese painters entered every nook and corner of Yamatoe while the Yamatoe tore into the Chinese and developed a new Yamatoe. Thus, the parallelism of Chinese and Yamatoe paintings disappeared. There would not have been any progress if they had remained parallel. By the end of the Tokugawa period, the painting world was looking for new stimulation. Ukiyoe painters and Okyo Maruyama had already taken elements from Western painting at this time, but their works were merely a childish imitation.

Western Painting

The coming of Western painting to Japan in the Meiji era was only natural. Yamatoe, by this time, was so definitely a part of Japanese painting that it could no longer be compared to the Yamatoe of the earliest period. The new Japanese painting contains the characteristics of all East Asia and can be said to house the world. And this is the Japanese painting with which Western painting was confronted at the time of its arrival in the Meiji era.

We know that Western painting developed from Greek art but cannot learn its subsequent history because all the sources have disappeared. Western painting developed throughout Europe and each European country possesses characteristics of its own. Even an amateur can distinguish the difference between the paintings of Germany, France, Italy, and England, but they have all intermingled so that it is difficult to write a history of painting of one single European country. Western painting has a strong diffusing power and in this sense is a worthy opponent of Japanese painting.

We must study the essences of both Japanese and Western painting. They do not fully understand each other. For instance, if one should imitate Cezanne with Japanese materials, what kind of artistic profit is there? On the other hand, if one should imitate sumie with the oil and brush, what technical value is there from the artistic standpoint? Cezanne has artistic value only when seen from a historical background. To paint Cezanne away from his background and with unsuitable materials is fatal. The same applies to painting sumie in Western style.

Japanese Painting-To-Be

Students of fine art, in discussing the essence of Japanese painting, try to explain it in terms of technique. Or they point out lines and the various kinds of lines in detail. Or discuss the brush and the methods of carrying the brush. Or speak of the fact that Japanese painting, like Western painting, does not make use of shade and how it produces shades by lines. Or remark on the unpainted portions of the canvas and of the part played by those spaces. Or of the lack of use of perspective in Japanese painting.

Of course these observations are important, but these are studies for the sake of study. Whether they have any practical value for the painters is another question. The student of fine art is trying to explain the essence of the old and rigid Japanese painting, but painters want to visualize the Japanese painting of the future. They want to study the Japanese painting-to-be and claim that one need not always obey the Japanese painting of the past. This is an important argument in the world of Japanese painting, for we cannot attain its true essence without this.

Difficult Problem

Because our study deals with the future, we are confronted with a difficult problem, for we do not know whether Japanese and Western-style painting can be differentiated in the future. Although Western-style painters in Japan are using Western methods, they are already producing Japanese paintings and not Western paintings. They certainly do not consider themselves merely a branch of the Western painting circle in Paris, for instance. This fact may still be not so clear in the minds of some, but it is apparent that today the Japanese are well aware of nationalism.

Right now there is a difference between Western-style and Japanese painting but this difference is merely that of form and method, and the time will soon come when there will be only Japanese painting. With this in mind, we will proceed to a discussion of the essence of Japanese painting.

As we have already noted, the studies expressed by the above students of fine art are discussions of Japanese technique. The instance of painting sumie with the oil and brush is an interesting example. In Western painting one tries to produce realism by the use of the shining quality of the oils, but to try to produce this shine with the darkness and lightness of black ink (sumi) is meaningless. This does not mean, however, that we cannot have technical intermingling.

Technical characteristics depend upon the materials used. We must consider carefully the effect of materials. Let us consider, for instance, the use of the bird's-eye-view perspective. The use of this perspective developed in Japanese painting with the picture-scroll in which one had to portray the interiors of houses. It was used even in distant landscapes painted on the kakejuku (hanging scroll). Now, however, it is untechnical and unharmonious to paint perspective with oils in old Japanese fashion, when Western painting is displaying so many advanced forms of perspective.

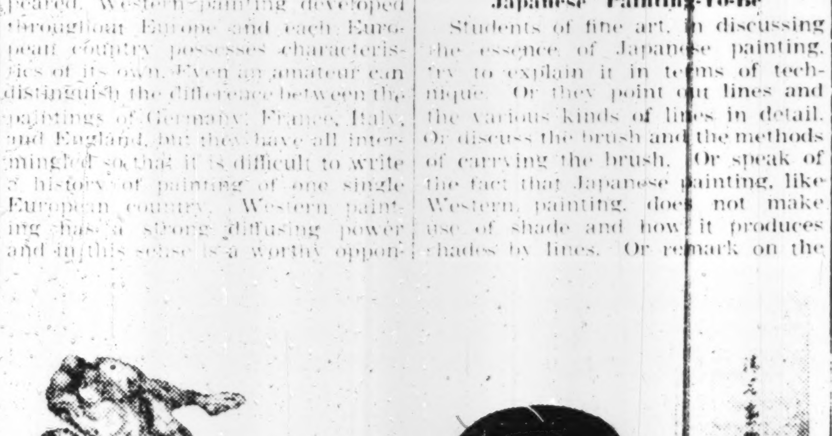
Symbolism

We must look beyond the present state of the parallel existence of Western-style and Japanese painting and look forward to the emergence of an absolutely Japanese painting. It is not a technical problem but one of spiritual content. The Japanese world concept, its view of livelihood—these general nationalisms must be contained in the content.

The Japanese painter does not reproduce the landscape as it is (realistically) but tries to express the feeling experienced by the painter by a certain landscape or scene. It is not the reproduction of a thing but the feeling that that object aroused. It is symbolism but not the symbolism of the West. This inwardness of Japanese painting can be expressed by a detailed reproduction or merely by simple suggestion. The object is the same.

In conclusion, we should add one more important fact. It is the industrial nature of Japanese painting. Needless to say, art was used for practical purposes in every country. The use of mural paintings, for instance, is well known. It had a long history in the West, but there early appeared the tendency to paint for the sake of appreciation.

But this tendency was very slight in Japan. In this country the industrial nature of painting was thought most natural. Both paintings and industrial art objects are produced with an activity unknown in other parts of the world. Japanese painters have produced a great abundance of designs. This is not an accident but a result of the industrial nature of this country. Herein, do we see an important element of the essence of Japanese painting. (by Tsuneyoshi Tsuzumi, Geijutsu Nippon no Tankyu)



The above two paintings are from the 1st Exhibition of the Japan Dramatic Painting Institute.

Loyalty To The Lord Was Feudal Feature

Delicate Handling Of Humanity Plays By Chikamatsu Famed

Chikamatsu Monzaemon (1653-1724), Japan's greatest playwright, was born in the family of a samurai named Sugimori, in the service of Lord Mori. In his youth he entered a Buddhist temple of Karatsu, Hizen, as a novice. Subsequently he left the temple and came to Kyoto, where he entered the service of Lord Ichijo, a high court noble. Later he left this lord's service and devoted himself to writing dramatic literature. Many of his dramas are high works of art and depict the most delicate shades in human nature. His greatest plays have been translated into English by Professor Asataro Miyamori.

SAMURAI HAD DUTIES IN PEACE AND IN WAR

Military and Constructive Undertakings Filled Their Program

The duties of a samurai are twofold, military and constructive. When the land is at war he must be in the camp and the field day and night and can never know a moment's rest. And it is with the camp that construction is associated, for what with strongholds and moats and embattled camps and fortified outposts all ranks have to work continuously as fast and as strenuously as possible.

But in peaceful times there is no camp duty and consequently none of the construction connected with it, so the various ranks of samurai under their commanders are allotted to fixed duties as guards, escorts, inspectors and the like, and come to regard these stay-at-home functions as the normal ones for a warrior family, and think of field service as nothing but a dream of the past.

Then, when at times the honor of assisting the Shogun's government in its buildings is conferred on the Daimyos and the expense of this is so great that they have to pass some of it on to their retainers, and request a contribution of a percentage of their salaries, they grudge it and grumble as though it were an exaction, because they do not realize that to take part in both military and constructive activities is the regular business of samurai.

So you find some looking on their ordinary peace-time duties as quite a hardship and putting in an aegrotat even when there is nothing the matter with them, and heedless of the bother they cause others when they ask them to take their place.

Then again if they are sent out as traveling Inspector they resent the fatigue of the journey and the expense incurred and put in an aegrotat for that also, and push off the trouble and expense on to their comrades without being in the least abashed at the contempt they earn. And even if the place to which they are sent is quite near, they complain openly about having to go out twice in one day or else about the unfavorable state of the weather. People who do their duty in this mean spirit, as though it were nothing but an imposition, are nothing but low-down grooms and servants in the skins of samurai.

The warriors who were born in the age of civil war were always in the field, scorched in their armor under the summer skies or pierced through its chinks by the winter blasts, soaked by the rain and cloaked by the snow, sleeping on moor and hill with no pillow but their mailed sleeve and with nothing to eat or drink but unhulled rice and salt soup. And whether they had to fight in the field or to attack a fortress or defend one they thought it no special hardship or trial but all in the ordinary day's work.

When we reflect on this and how we, born in times of peace, can sleep under a mosquito net in summer and wrap ourselves in quilts in winter, and in fact live at ease eating what we fancy at any time of day, we should indeed consider ourselves lucky.

But there is no reason why we should regard indoor guard duty or inspecting in the neighborhood as a serious burden. There was a certain Baba Mino, a veteran of renown under the house of Takeda, of Kai, who wrote out and hung up on the wall as his life's maxim the four characters that signify "The field of battle is my normal abode."

Daidoji Yuzan (1639-1730) K.B.S.

in Code of Chivalrous Honor Fealty Assumed Paramount Position

STORY TELLS OF SACRIFICE

Parents Willingly Gave Up Child's Life in Their Master's Cause

Feudal morality shares virtues in common with other systems of ethics, with other classes of people, but this virtue—homage and fealty to a superior—is its distinctive feature. It is only in the code of chivalrous honor that loyalty assumes paramount importance.

Loyalty as the Japanese conceived it may find few admirers elsewhere, not because it is wrong, but because it is forgotten, and also because in Japan it is carried to a degree not reached in any other country.

In China, Confucian ethics made obedience to parents the primary human duty; in Japan precedence was given to loyalty.

The following story is about one of the greatest characters of Japanese history, Michizane, who, falling a victim to jealousy and calumny, is exiled from the capital. Not content with this, his unrelenting enemies are now bent upon the extinction of his family.

Strict search for his son—not yet grown—reveals the fact of his being secreted in a village school kept by one Genzo, a former vassal of Michizane. When orders are dispatched to the schoolmaster to deliver the head of the juvenile offender on a certain day, his first idea is to find a suitable substitute for it.

He ponders over his school-list, scrutinizes with careful eyes all the boys, as they stroll into the classroom, but none among the children born of the soil bears the least resemblance to his protege.

His despair, however, is but for a moment; for, behold, a new student is announced—a comely boy of the same age as his master's son, escorted by a mother of noble mien.

No less conscious of the resemblance between infant lord and infant retainer were the mother and the boy himself. In the privacy of their home both had laid themselves upon the altar; the one his life, the other her heart, yet without sign to the outer world. Unwitting of what had passed between them, it is the teacher from whom comes the suggestion.

Here, then, is the scapegoat!—The rest of the narrative may be briefly told.—On the day appointed, arrives the officer commissioner to identify and receive the head of the youth. Will he be deceived by the false head? Poor Genzo's hand is on the hilt of his sword, ready to strike a blow either at the man or at himself, should the examination defeat his scheme.

The officer takes up the gruesome object before him, goes calmly over each feature, and in a deliberate, business-like tone, pronounces it genuine. That evening in a lonely home awaits the mother we saw in the school. Does she know the fate of her child? It is not for his return that she watches with eagerness for the opening of the wicket. Her father-in-law has been for long a recipient of Michizane's bounties, but since his banishment circumstances have forced her husband to follow the service of the enemy of his family's benefactor.

He himself could not be untrue to his own cruel master; but his son could serve the cause of the grandsire's lord. As one acquainted with the exile's family, it was he who had been entrusted with the task of identifying the boy's head.

Now the day's—yea, the life's—hard work is done, he returns home and as he crosses its threshould, he accosts his wife, saying: "Rejoice, my wife, for our darling son has proved of service to his lord!"

The child had not been forced to his death, for he was a conscious and willing victim: it is a story of vicarious death—as significant as, and not more revolting than, the story of Abraham's intended sacrifice of Isaac. In both cases was obedience to the call of duty, utter submission to the command of a higher voice, whether given by a visible or an invisible angel, or heard by an outward or an inward ear.

Dr. Inazo Nitobe (Bushido), Sanseido

Radio Program

Wednesday

— Morning —

6:30 Talk: "The New Aim of National Training," by Muneomi Umigo.

7:00 Time; News; Music: "Cello Concerto in D Major" (Vivaldi) and other cello solos.

9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour; Talk: "Difficulties of Soldiers in Southern Areas," by Jun Sakakiyama; Music.

10:00 Juvenile Hour.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Accordion duet, by Chikashi Matsubara and Muneki Tanaka. Guitar accompaniment by Hideo Akaike.

2:30 Workers' Hour: Music and Radio Exercise.

4:30 Market reports.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News.

6:50 Local news.

7:50 News From Rome.

8:00 "Piano Concerto No. 3 in C Minor" (Beethoven) by Haruko Fujita (Piano solo) and Nippon Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Naotada Otaka.

9:00 News; Linking soldiers and their families through radio.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

C. CHINA RECOVERING ECONOMIC STABILITY

Prices of Commodities Pegged—Position of C.R.B. Notes Greatly Strengthened

Constant efforts by the Nanking Government authorities with the hearty collaboration of the native and Japanese businessmen concerned having borne good fruit, economic stabilization of Central China is rapidly nearing completion, says the Nichi Nichi correspondent at Shanghai.

The exchange of Central Reserve Bank notes for old Fapi which was started at Shanghai, Nanking and their vicinities on June 8 was ended on June 25 when an ordinance was issued prohibiting the circulation of old Fapi in those districts. On July 15, similar steps were taken in Soochow, Hangchow, Chekiang, and Kashing in order to banish the old Fapi from the money markets in those places. In August, the same measure was taken at Wuchang, Hankow and other commercial centers of Central China apart from those mentioned above. In a few weeks, the measure brought about splendid results, greatly strengthening the position of the Central Reserve Bank notes. The situation grew much brighter on the conclusion of an agreement between the Tokyo and Nanking Government, for the extension of a ¥100,000,000 loan to Nanking.

In view of the prevailing situation, the Foreign Banks Association at Shanghai carried out a reform early in August, extirpating the influence of Britain and the United States in and around that city. Nishiro Kawamura, Director of the Shanghai Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank was appointed President of the Foreign Banks Association which has as its members the Bank of Taiwan, Sumitomo Bank, Mitsui Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, the Bank of Chosen, two French banks and one bank each of Germany and Italy.

Abandon old Policy

In the meantime, the Central Bank of China and the Farmers Bank of China, abandoning their old policy founded on stubborn anti-Japanism, began to work in close cooperation with the Japanese banks in Central China. In keeping with its progress in the adjustment of the currency system in Central China, the Government of Nanking started its activities for price-control based on its low-price policy.

In June last, the Nanking Government issued an ordinance prohibiting further raise of prices. On June 17, the Municipal Council of Shanghai, in accordance with the low-price policy of the Nanking Government, pegged prices on commodities based on the exchange rate of the Central Reserve Bank notes, prohibiting any raise of prices, hoarding and withholding of commodities, and all acts of speculation.

Absorption of the idle money in the hands of the native people of Shanghai which is essential for a successful reform of Shanghai is now going on smoothly thanks to the strict prohibition of all speculative deals by the extraordinary efforts of the Japanese authorities in the district. The way is now open for investment of capital in healthy enterprises in the peaceful regions under the control of the National Government of Nanking. The Hwahsing Commercial Bank of Shanghai, which has recently opened a branch office in Soochow started business activities on August 12 in collaboration with the Yinghwa Money Exchange Office of Soochow. The Chincheng Bank is also expected to reopen its office at Soochow.

To Open Branches

Other native commercial banks at Shanghai are also expected to open their branch offices in the peaceful districts under the control of the National Government. It goes without saying that the activities of those banks will considerably encourage healthy investment of native capital.

The native merchants in Shanghai are making remarkable efforts to secure the smooth interchange of commodities between that city and the surrounding districts. Recently, a Japan-China Trade Union was established at Shanghai and the first meeting of its councillors was held at its office on August 4 when they passed a resolution comprising three decisions as follows:

1. Regular supply of commodities to the Japanese parties in the Shanghai district must be secured at any cost.

2. Further rises of prices must be prevented and a smooth distribution of commodities secured.

3. Protection must be extended to all manufacturers of commodities in the Shanghai district through establishment of a comprehensive plan for production control and thereby secure the consequent promotion on smooth transactions between those manufacturers at Shanghai and the raw material producers in the hinterland.

Federation Established

The money changers, department stores, and leading retail merchants' shops in Shanghai district have recently established a federation of Chinese merchants through which they are determined to work in collaboration with the Japanese and Chinese authorities concerned for the expansion of the productive power of Shanghai district.

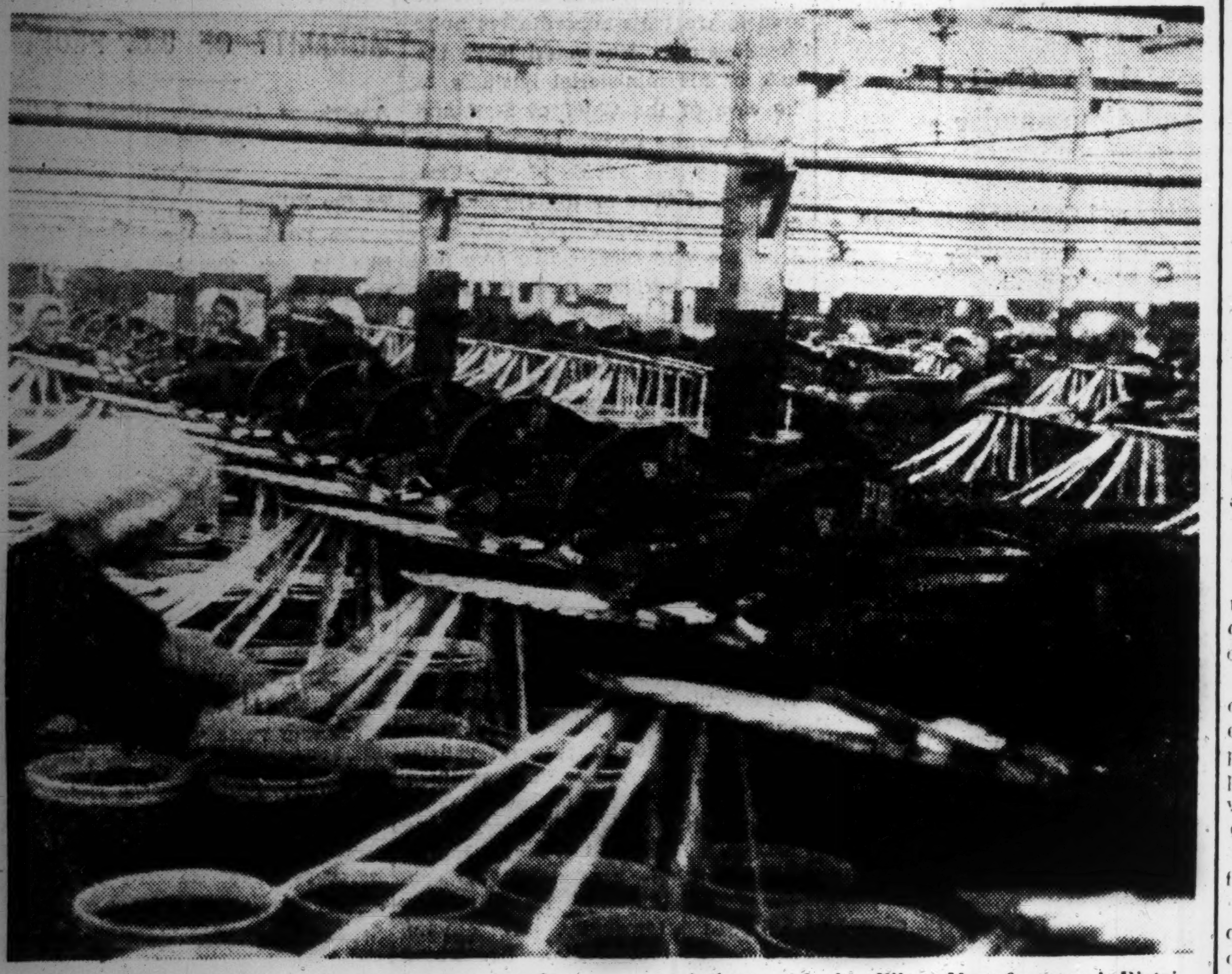
Meantime, the Central China Liaison Department of the Asia Development Board is conducting a careful investigation about the present condition of all manufactories in Central China. Over 90 foreign insurance companies in the region are now replaced by 26 Japanese insurance companies which are conducting their business in the form of Sino-Japanese joint enterprises.

The economic construction of Central China has been greatly facilitated by the liberal policy of the Japanese military authorities when they returned to China on August 13 12 factories which had been under their management since the outbreak of the China Affair.

Up to the present, the Japanese military authorities in Central China have returned to the National Government of Nanking two-thirds of the Chinese factories to the profound satisfaction of the latter.

Shanghai is now starting its activities in order to execute its heavy duty as a key point for the economic construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Dyeing Staple Fiber Yarn



Under date of August 24 a Government order was issued for the establishment of four control associations over the fiber industry as from October 10. The control will extend over cotton, staple fiber, rayon and silk, wool and hemp. A Fiber Control Council is to be formed by these associations and the Fiber Manufacturers' Distribution Council. These adjustments are expected to facilitate the manufacture and distribution of staple fiber. Shown is a section of a spinning plant where staple fiber yarn is being dyed.

NO CHANGE NOTICED IN RAW SILK MARKET

New Vitamin-Containing Feed For Sheep and Cow Discovered From Silkworn Excrement

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, August 31.—The condition of the spot raw silk market underwent no material change and was steady and normal last week, with daily turnovers of around 500 bales, except on Tuesday, when more than 800 bales changed hands. An extremely quiet situation prevailed in the futures market with little to spur it to activity.

Negotiations pending since the early part of this year with a certain country in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for the export of raw silk to it are being brought to a successful conclusion, according to a Tokyo paper, which says that official allocations of the export between the Yokohama and Kobe merchants have been conferred on at a recent meeting of the Exporters' Guild officials, although the details are still not reported. It will still take some time before everything is ready for shipment from both ports, say, one to two months, in the course of which shipment will be made.

Very interesting news has been received of new uses of sansha (a mixture of silkworm excrement and the remains of mulberry leaves in the silk raising room invented by Dr. Tsunao Watanabe of the Government Sericultural Experiment Station. The invention produces food for sheep and cow, active carbon, vitamin B2, etc. There is in Japan plenty of sansha available for feeding sheep and cows.. It has been proved that 6 sheep out of 8 fed with sansha gave birth to two lambs as against only 1 out of 8 for sheeps not fed on sansha. This is because of the sansha containing vitamin B2 five times as much as that contained in the yeast. Granting that 550 kilograms of sansha are needed yearly for feeding a sheep, at least 1,000,000 sheep may be fed with the existing supply of sansha in Japan.

Sansha Uses

As feed for cows, sansha may be mixed with other kinds of feed to 25 per cent of the total without changing the quantity of the milk and its quality. Active carbon may be got by adding to silkworm excrement zinc chloride or phosphoric acid and by heating it then in an air-tight chamber while transmitting inactive gas. It is useful for gas masks, decolorizing, medical purposes, gas absorption and as a catalyzer. The excrement of silkworms just before cocooning contains about 15 per cent of red excrement, from which, according to the news, can be extracted a specific for gastric ulcer.

It is reported that the Nippon Sanshi Tosei Kaisha is taking into partnership the Imperial Silk Co. This is thought to mean the march of the company into the fields of silk spinning, weaving and finishing, and sale of silk manufactures, which will strengthen its leading position in the raw silk industry and trade.

Under date of August 24, a Government order was issued for the establishment of four control associations in the fiber industry, fixing the deadline for their establishment at October 10, 1942. These associations will be of cotton and staple fiber, rayon and silk, wool, and hemp. They and the Fiber Manufactures' Distribution Council are to organizez later the Fiber Control Council. In this way, the complicated fiber industry is being reorganized, marking an epoch in its history.

Agreement Reached

Regarding the proposed establishment of the Silk and Rayon Fabric Production Control Co., it is learned further that the Silk and Rayon Fabric Manufacturers' Federations, after consultations on the matter, have reached an agreement as to the essential features of the project, which will be made public soon. The object of the company is to produce silks and rayons under plans and to supply articles for practical use at low prices. It will be established with a capital of ¥75,000,000 by the end of September, and with this, the abovementioned two federations will be dissolved. Its connection with the Rayon and Silk Control Association to be organized under a Government order as reported above, is not yet exactly known, but as the company will be naturally admitted as a member of the Control Association, it will apply itself to the controlling and leading of the manufacturers.

Relations between the Nippon Sanshi Tosei Kaisha and the proposed Silk and Rayon Control Association are being watched with interest as to the decision that will be taken on it. It is worth notice that a decision has been made to admit the company into the Association simply as an associate member, while the company will exercise as at present authority over the section of raw material for silks, such as silkworn eggs, cocoons, and raw silk, since it is a semi-official concern established under the Raw Silk Industry Control Law, and its business of control over sericulture has close bearing upon the finance of agricultural villages, which makes its raison d'etre evidently peculiar and different from all others, who are admitted as ordinary members of the Control Association.

SHARES SKYROCKET ON EXCHANGE MART

Japan Munitions, Fujikoshi Steel Hit New Highs—Others Score Substantial Gains

The month of September opened with an impressive scene of activity on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Of the three sections, it was the long-term section that took the lead in the upward swing. For instance, Japan Munitions skyrocketed ¥5.50 at one bound and Fujikoshi Steel ¥4.00, each hitting new highs. The gains scored by the rest of the listed wares were likewise substantial, for Hakodate Shipbuilding jumped up ¥2.40, Niigata Iron Works ¥2.30, Japan Piston ¥2.70, Japan Nickel ¥2.80, Mitsubishi Machinery ¥2.60, Toyo Bearing ¥2.40, Japan Carbon ¥2.00.

The short-term section and the spot market were comparatively quiet yesterday. Yesterday's closing prices of the prime issues were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥134.50, N.Y.K. ¥111.10, its new ¥94.20, Kanebo ¥153.70, its new ¥102.00, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥88.70, S.M.R. ¥74.20 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥88.40.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		Oct.	Nov.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)		d 4		73.9
Do. new (25)	43.8	d .1	44.0	44.5
Kanebo Spinning (50)	154.5			
Do. new (25)	102.2	d1.8	102.9	103.3
Tei'ku Rayon. n. (37½)		d1.2	89.7	89.6
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	111.8	d .1		111.0
Do. new (37½)	94.8	u .2		94.1
O. S. K. (50)	98.4			99.2
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	85.9	u1.4	86.2	86.5
Uraga Dock (50)	92.0	u1.8	91.9	92.6
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	88.1	u .2	88.1	89.1
Hitachi Works (50)	78.7	u .5		77.8
Oriental Development	66.6	u .2		67.5
Third Section				
S. M. R.	75.0	u .2		67.5
Do. new	40.8	u .6	74.5	74.5
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	68.6	u1.0		69.9
Toyo Ball-Bearing	94.9	u2.4	95.4	96.0
Japan Nickel		2.8	44.5	44.3
Japan Piston Ring	91.5	u2.3	91.8	92.8

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.70	107.70	107.70	107.70
Second 5%	107.65	107.65	107.65	107.65
First 4%	103.25	103.25	103.25	103.25

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	134.3	134.6	131.3	134.5
N. Y. K. old	110.9	111.0	110.8	111.1
Do. new	94.1	94.1	94.0	94.2
Kanebo Spinning				153.7
Do. new	102.0	102.2	101.9	102.0
Teikoku Rayon. n.	88.6	88.7	88.5	88.7
Osaka Stock. new	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.9
Japan Steel Tube	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.9
Japan Oil	78.6	78.6	78.5	78.6
S. M. Railway	74.2	74.3	74.2	74.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	87.8	88.4	87.7	88.4

To Stress National Savings

With the completion of one year since the enforcement of the National Savings Association Law, the Finance Ministry has designated September as the month to strengthen the National Savings Associations and to march toward the goal of 23 billion yen savings. In cooperation with the National Political Service Association and various other organizations concerned, the Finance Ministry will launch a program to further enhance the people's knowledge of National Savings Associations and will work toward increased solidification of the same.

CENTRAL FOOD BODY BEGINS OPERATIONS

Both Distribution and Storing Of Cardinal Provisions Will Be Unified

The Central Foodstuffs Corporation began operations Tuesday as the exclusive control organ over the production and distribution of key foodstuffs, including rice, wheat, barley, wheat flour, dried macaroni, dried bread, bread, sweet potatoes, potatoes, potato flour, starch and cereals.

To provide against emergencies the control organ will also supervise storing of dried bread, dried macaroni, salted and dried fish, canned goods, dairy products, miso, oil for table use.

The operation of the new control organ is expected to mark a new epoch in the wartime foodstuff policy of the Government. It is expected that through the organ which constitutes a step toward a quasi-monopoly system, both distribution and storing of cardinal foodstuffs will be unified.

Local control organs will be created in principal cities throughout the country, and, according to a tentative plan, local foodstuffs corporations in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, Hyogo, Nagoya and Fukuoka will be inaugurated in course of October. Similar corporations will be instituted in other districts in November which marks the beginning of the new rice year.

With creation of the Central Foodstuffs Corporation a percentage of the rice-dealers and their employees will have to change their vocations. For their relief, it has been decided that local foodstuffs corporations will obtain loans from the Public Welfare Bank.

In cases where such loans prove insufficient, a maximum monetary aid of ¥300 per capita will be extended.

RAW HEMP BODY SET UP

Association Will Train Large Number of Skilled Growers

In view of the necessity to enrich the supply of raw hemp in the Co-Prosperity Sphere which must be preceded by the training of a large number of skilled growers and a liberal distribution of the farming equipment among those growers, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and the civilian parties concerned have decided on the establishment of the Raw Hemp Production Association with Count Tadamasa Sakai for President and Lieut.-General Takeji Furukawa and Vice-Admiral Yasuo Ikebe for Vice-Presidents, in accordance with the decision reached at the inaugural meeting held at the official residence of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister at 10 a.m. Friday, says the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The Association will start its activities in the near future.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.5	+ .10
N.Y.K., new short-term	94.2	Same
Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term	102.0	− 1.20
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.70	+ .10

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ¥ 80,300,000

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MANAGING DIRECTORS:
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Industrial Bank's 1% Dividend Increase Calls to Mind Leaping Stride Achieved

At a regular general meeting of shareholders on August 15, the Industrial Bank of Japan decided on a dividend increase of 1 per cent, bringing the former rate of 6 per cent up to 7 per cent. This increase probably moved the old shareholders rather deeply in various ways, coming as it did after an interval of many years during which the rate had been kept unchanged.

It will be recalled that the 8 per cent dividend was cut down by 2 per cent in 1927 in order to pay off loans at the time of financial panic and the old shareholders had been anxiously looking for an increase in dividends over such a long period. The bank's management pointed out that the time had at last come, to their pleasure and satisfaction, when shareholders could be compensated for their patience to a certain extent.

The latest issue of the Toyo Keizai Shimpo (Oriental Economic News) essays an analysis of the process of development which has enabled the bank to realize this long-sought increase of dividends, as follows:—

Increase in Loans

Around 1930-1 when the money market was visited by depression, Toyotaro Yuki, the then Governor of the Industrial Bank of Japan, with a view to relieving our financial circles which had been placed in a tight place, financed in a positive way various industrial concerns. On the return of prosperity through re-imposition of the gold embargo, all these loans proved advantageous debts, which contributed in a great measure toward expansion of the bank's business.

The condition of business of the bank since the opening of the China Affair has, of course, been very satisfactory. As one of the central banking agencies in wartime, remarkable expansions have been registered in its loans account, term after term. While the total of time loans, overdrafts and discounted bills amounted to only ¥391,000,000 as at the end of the first term of 1937, it was octupled to ¥3,001,000,000 by the end of the first term of 1942. The increase in discounted bills was particularly noticeable showing an expansion of thirteen times from ¥166,000,000 to ¥2,201,000,000 during the same period. In the one year from the first half of 1941 to the first half of 1942 the loans registered a further increase of ¥1,000,000,000, bringing the total up to two and a half times the amount at the end of the first half of 1937.

Investment in Securities

The proportion of investment in securities is rather small against various loans. However, the amount of securities held by the bank which was only ¥99,000,000 as at the end of the first half of 1937 increased to ¥714,000,000 by the end of the first half of 1942. The holding of municipal bonds has become nil, and while shares and foreign securities have shown a slight increase, debentures and national debts have increased by three and twenty times respectively. The increase in debentures being held by the bank can be regarded as natural and reasonable, but the increase in national loan holdings may appear a little queer when we know that on the funds raised by means of the industrial debentures, which constitute the main portion of the working funds of the bank, the bank pays an interest of 4.2 per cent and, therefore, to hold public loans means backwardation. The bank's management explains that these national loans represent rainy day funds against emergencies. By making use of the national bonds, the bank claims, they can adjust industrial monetary circulation.

This, however, is not the only reason for the big amount of national loans held by the bank. It is the usual practice of the bank to appropriate temporary surplus funds made available when the money market is easy toward investment in public loans.

Basis for Working Fund

In the first half of 1941 the Industrial Bank of Japan increased its capital stock to ¥200,000,000. The amount paid up, however, is ¥87,500,000, and even if reserves of various description are added, the bank's own fund is no more than ¥127,000,000. It is quite negligible in comparison with the total amount of loans advanced and securities held by the bank, namely ¥3,700,000,000.

These are issued either under the Industrial Bank Law or the Special Financing Regulation Act. Under the former, the maximum amount of issue is ten times the paid-up capital (¥875,000,000) and under the latter ¥5,000,000,000. The larger portion of the industrial debentures issued so far were of course, issued by virtue of the Special Financing Regulation Act, which provide Government guarantees for payment of principal and interest. It is worthy of note that the Industrial Bank of Japan is thus supported by national confidence in point of the absorption of funds.

Business Fast Expanding

We have seen that the remarkable development in the business of the bank is based on the support of great national trust. Let us now see how the bank's business has expanded.

As regards business profits, while they stood at ¥3,446,000 for the first half of 1937, an increase of 2.3 times materialized, yielding ¥8,036,000 for the first half of 1942. Of course, when the increase in capital seen in the first term of 1939 is taken into account, the increase in profits is not proportionately large, and yet the rate of increase is 3.2 per cent over the former 13.8 per cent to 17 per cent, which, to all intents and purposes, may justify the present dividend increase by 1 per cent, the more so because the fund required for the increased dividend in question is no more than ¥437,500, which is no big sum from the standpoint of the bank's business.

However, it may be that the dividend increase puts the bank in a position where it must lower the existing rates of loan interest. The bank's management assures that it is making strenuous efforts in this regard.

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THE MITSUI BANK, LTD.

	Yen
Capital Subscribed	100,000,000.00
Capital Paid-up	60,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	60,700,000.00
Special Reserve Fund	14,500,000.00
Reserve Fund for Dividend	5,600,000.00
Undivided Profits	14,995,067.87

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

Dr. **30th June, 1942** Cr.

LIABILITIES

	Yen
Deposits (Current, Fixed, etc.)	2,117,980,366.18
Foreign Bills sold	2,275,605.02
Due to Foreign Banks (Including Discounts)	7,526,746.64
Due to Inland Correspondents	3,608,664.88
Outstanding Cheques	725,228.24
Liabilities under L/C, etc.	5,131,424.16
Interest accrued on Deposits not due	13,338,177.50
Rebate on Bills not due	5,323,991.79
Provisional Receipts, etc.	2,023,841.42
Accounts en Route	114,653.37
Capital	100,000,000.00
Reserve Funds	78,300,000.00
Pension Fund	4,745,340.51
Profit for the half year	20,871,067.87
Including Balance from last Account 14,669,505.08	
Transferred from Pension Fund 167,056.90	
	2,361,965,107.58

ASSETS

	Yen
Cash in hand and at the Bank of Japan, etc.	215,745,498.55
Money at Call and Short Notice	65,950,000.00
Government Bonds	558,253,199.25
Municipal and Other Bonds	171,370,371.39
Stocks	4,994,534.00
Foreign Government Bonds, etc.	26,166,142.85
Loans and Discounts	1,216,933,042.65
Foreign Bills purchased	27,301,369.83
Due from Foreign Banks	9,488,966.53
Due from Inland Correspondents	5,197,751.16
Customers' Liabilities under L/C, etc. per contra	5,131,424.16
Provisional Payments	999,210.87
Bank Premises and Real Estates	14,433,596.34
Capital Uncalled	40,000,000.00
	2,361,965,107.58

Dr. **APPROPRIATION OF PROFIT** Cr.

	Yen		Yen
Reserve Fund	2,500,000.00	Profit for the half year	20,871,067.87
Pension Fund	850,000.00		
Bonus	126,000.00		
Dividend to Shareholders	2,400,000.00		
Balance carried forward to next Account	14,995,067.87		
	20,871,067.87		20,871,067.87

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1942

The Shifting American Arguments

A perusal of American boasts before the war and of American propaganda of the present day reveals a most tell-tale contrast. The contention then was, as it is now, that the United States would be able to defeat Japan. But the premises and arguments then and now are entirely different. This shift proves how false were the grounds for the American belief in their invincibility before they were subjected to an actual test. It proves also what makeshift pretenses the present arguments are, makeshift pretenses hurriedly concocted after the original arguments had unexpectedly proved false.

The American contention before the war was that in the event of hostilities between Japan and the United States, there were three factors which would assure victory for the United States. These three factors were considered to be: the American navy, Chungking, and the Soviet Union.

The American navy, it was held, constituted a powerful striking force capable of sallying forth from its Hawaiian base into East Asiatic waters to intercept any Japanese advance toward the south. The United States would thus hold the command of the seas, and with this sea power she would be able to immobilize Japan militarily. So confident were the Americans of the superiority of their navy that some of their leaders went so far as to boast indiscreetly that Japan would be beaten to her knees within varying periods ranging from three weeks to three months.

What has happened to this boast requires no explanation. The outcome of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, of course, completely upset the American calculations with regard to the role which their navy was to have performed. Far from impeding the Japanese military advance to the south, the American navy was immobilized from the beginning and rendered a virtually non-existent factor during the critically important first several months of the war. It made possible the rapid reduction of Singapore and the speedy fall of all southeastern Asia into Japanese hands. Prime Minister Churchill himself, in explaining the fall of Singapore, attributed prime responsibility to the failure of the American navy to fulfil its expected function of intercepting the Japanese southward thrust. The American navy as a factor which would bring the United States victory thus vanished into thin air along with the smoke of the battle at Pearl Harbor.

The Americans then pinned their hopes on the situation in China. Even if the American fleet could do nothing to stop the Japanese, they argued, the Chungking forces would prevent the Japanese from moving against the Anglo-American positions in southeastern Asia. Most of the Japanese Army would be immobilized in China, while Chiang Kai-shek would move down from Chungking into Burma to strike at the Japanese southward thrust from the rear. Such was the expectation of the Americans.

But far from Chungking coming to the aid of Britain and America, Chungking has been rendered more helpless than ever as the result of the War of Greater East Asia. The Japanese were not stopped by anything the Chungking forces could do. In fact, the Japanese southward advance, by cutting off the famous Burma Road which was the only route over which the beleaguered Chungking forces could get any of their essential supplies, spelled the doom of Chungking's vain resistance against Japan. The cause of Chiang Kai-shek has thus become more hopeless than ever.

The War of Greater East Asia also immeasurably strengthened the position of the National Government of China at Nanking. The war served to highlight the common interest which all Asiatic nations possess in the overthrow of Anglo-American imperialism in East Asia, and the dramatization of this fact in the spectacular victories which Japan has gained only served to discredit the Chungking regime and to raise the prestige of the Nanking Government. The Chinese people have been able to discern more clearly than ever that Chungking is a mere puppet of Anglo-American influences while Nanking represents the forces of true national independence. As the result, China's cooperative attitude toward Japan has become markedly strengthened. The situation in China as a possible factor in the defeat of Japan has thus become completely dissipated.

The third factor on which the Americans counted to bring defeat to Japan was the Soviet Union. According to this argument, if Germany should be defeated Japan would also automatically suffer defeat, for a crashing Germany would pull down all her allies into disaster with her. The Soviet Union is the nation most likely to be able to defeat Germany, reasoned the Americans. The admittedly stubborn defense of the Soviets and the unprecedented severity of the past winter in Russia encouraged the Americans into thinking that the Soviet Union would be able soon to send Germany into a headlong defeat which would pull Japan along in its train to similar disaster.

But here again the actual facts have belied the fond expectations of the Americans. The Soviets have not defeated the Germans, the German Army succeeded in emerging from the Russian winter stronger than ever, and today it is the Soviet Union which is faced with the most alarming prospects. With the German army pushing relentlessly into the Caucasus and with the German vanguard even now pushing into the strategic center of Stalingrad, American hopes for an indirect victory over Japan by way of Russia and Germany have gone a-glimmering along with other facile but vain hopes. The Soviet Union as a factor in the defeat of Japan has thus disappeared.

All of the American hopes for victory over Japan based on reasons voiced freely before the actual outbreak of war have thus completely disappeared. With the shattering of all their plans, the American leaders have hurriedly had to concoct other arguments to take the place of those disproved by the actual test of action. These new arguments, reiterated so unceasingly, are the now familiar claims that the great productive capacity of the United States will enable her to overwhelm Japan economically in the end, and that Japan has now already reached the zenith of her military power so that the tide is now bound to turn to enable the Allies to assume the offensive in the future.

But the question might well be asked: Why should these new arguments be any more reliable than the earlier arguments presented by the same befuddled people and proved so conclusively to have been false? Why should these latest hurriedly concocted arguments, spun to mollify and encourage the bewildered and disappointed American public, be any sounder than the arguments about the strength of the American navy and Chungking and the Soviet Union bruited about by the American leaders so vociferously until a few months ago? Especially when it is seen that the actual production schedule in the United States is lagging far behind the most conservative expectations, when the United States has no ships with which to send armies and supplies overseas even if production should get under way, and when every Allied attempt at an offensive has failed? With all their original beliefs shattered by the course of events, what faith can the Americans now place in the new and unproved arguments of their heretofore invariably mistaken leaders?

Ideals of East and West

To most Eastern nations the advent of the West has been by no means an unmixed blessing. Thinking to welcome the benefits of increased commerce, they have become the victims of foreign imperialism; believing in the philanthropic aims of Christian missionaries, they have bowed before the messengers of military aggression. For them the earth is no longer filled with that peace which pillowed their contentment. If the guilty conscience of some European nations has conjured up the specter of a Yellow Peril, may not the suffering soul of Asia wail over the realities of the White Disaster?

To the mind of the average Westerner it may seem but natural to regard with feelings of unmingled triumph that world of today in which organization has made of society a huge machine ministering to its own necessities. It is the rapid develepment of mechanical invention which has created the present era of locomotion and speculation, a development which is working itself out into various expressions of commercialism and industrialism, accompanied by a tendency toward the universal occidentalization of etiquette and language. This movement, resulting in a rapid expansion of wealth and prestige, originated in a profound realization of the glory of manhood, of comradeship, and of mutual trust. The restlessness that constantly moves its home from the steamer to the hotel, from the railway station to the bathing resort, has brought about the possibility of a cosmopolitan culture. The 19th century has witnessed a wonderful spread in the blessings of scientific sanitation and surgery. Knowledge as well as finance has become organized, and large communities are made capable of collective action and the development of a single personal consciousness.

To the inhabitant of the West all this may well be food for satisfaction; to him it may seem inconceivable that others should think differently. Yet to the bland irony of China the machine appears as a toy, not an ideal. The venerable East still distinguishes between means and ends. The West is for progress, but progress toward what? When material efficiency is complete, what end, asks Asia, will have been accomplished? When the passion of fraternity has culminated in universal cooperation, what purpose is it to serve? If mere self-interest, where do we find the boasted advance? (Excerpt from "The Awakening of Japan" by Kakuzo Okakura)

NATION INDEBTED TO TERAUCHI FOR BRILLIANT WAR VICTORIES

General Is Extremely Congenial in Civil Life—Is Brilliant Organizer and Commander

By KAN-ICHI YAMAMURA
Special to Japan Times and Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

The successes hitherto attained by Japan in the current Pacific war are, among other factors, due to the able leadership of General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, commander-in-chief of the Japanese expeditionary forces in the Southern Regions, and Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander-in-chief of the Combined Fleet. The uninterrupted execution of their brilliant strategies have caused the disappearance of Anglo-American influences from Greater East Asia. Credit is also due to them for the amazing exploits of the air arm of the Army and Navy, for they, as supreme commanders of the Army and Navy air forces, are directing aerial operations. The names of General Terauchi and Admiral Yamamoto have now become synonymous with Japan's accomplishments in various war sectors.

Although General Terauchi is now attracting the attention of the international public, he was not a very well-known figure before the outbreak of the Pacific war. It was in February, 1936, that his close-up appeared on Japan's political arena, when the Okada Cabinet collapsed as a sequel to the unfortunate February 26 incident in that year. After the downfall of the Okada Ministry, the Hirota Cabinet was formed with General Terauchi as War Minister. Since then he has gradually made his influence strongly felt in political and military quarters, inasmuch as he is now generally regarded as an eligible candidate for premiership in the future. After the resignation of the Hirota Cabinet, he was appointed Inspector-General of Military Education, and when the China affair started, he was made the supreme commander of the Japanese expeditionary forces in North China.

Incident and Aftermath

The February 26 incident was instigated by a band of young military officers, who rose in opposition against the administration's policy of maintaining the status quo and reliance on the Anglo-American nations. Several statesmen fell victims to this insurgence, including Admiral Count Makoto Saito, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, General Jotaro Watanabe, then Inspector-General of Military Education, and Korekiyo Takahashi, then Minister of Finance. Though the incident was a regrettable affair, there is no gainsaying the fact that it stimulated the national feeling of non-reliance on Britain and the United States on the one hand and purging the activities of the privileged classes on the other. As an immediate aftermath of this short-lived calamity, many generals, who were held responsible for its outbreak, were either placed on reserve list or retired from active service. They included Generals Sadao Araki, Jinzaburo Mazaki, Senjuro Hayashi and Nobuyuki Abe, who were members of the Supreme War Council, as well as General Jiro Minami, commander of the Kwantung Army, and General Shigeru Honjo, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the Emperor. Lieutenant-Generals Heisuke Yanagawa, Binshiro Obata, Toranosuke Hashimoto, Takeo Hori and Koh-hei Kashii were also retired.

The upshot of this uprising was that the Army was confronted with the difficult task of reorganizing its upper structure. Fortunately, however, it found General Terauchi the right man for the purpose, especially when he was considered an impartial outsider because of his long absence from Tokyo in connection with various provincial assignments. When the Hirota Cabinet was formed, he joined it with the main object of reorganizing the Army and eradicating the influence of liberals from administrative affairs. It may be noted that usually a high-ranking military officer who has served as Director of the Military Administration Bureau in the War Office, or Vice-Minister of War or Divisional Director of the General Staff, three key posts in the Army headquarters, is selected for the post of War Minister. But in the selection of General Terauchi, consideration of this nature was conspicuously lacking, for he was regarded qualified to assume the responsibility because of his ability as an outside man.

Terauchi's Career

The past military career of General Terauchi discloses that soon after his graduation from the Army Staff College, he was assigned to the General Staff, then to the Army Staff College as instructor and later on, was sent to Germany and Austraia as military attache to the Japanese Embassies there. After his return from Europe, he spent most of his time in fulfilling regimental duties. He was Chief of Staff of the Chosen Army, commander of the Independent Garrison, divisional commander of provincial troops and commander of the Taiwan Army. When the February 26 incident broke out, he had just been made the junior member of the Supreme War Council.

The formation of the Hirota Cabinet in the wake of the February turmoil was attended with no small difficulty, particularly when General Terauchi demanded prior agreement regarding reorganization of the Army, replenishing of armaments and reformation of the administration. When a list of the cabinet personnel was drafted by Koki Hirota, Premier-designate, General Terauchi demanded the removal of the names of those persons whom he believed to be liberals. He also persuaded the Premier-designate to incorporate in his platform various demands of the Army. All this involved arduous negotiations, with the result that it took Koki Hirota five days to form his ministry.

As War Minister, General Terauchi not only carried out a thorough reconstruction of the Army, but also accomplished two epochal results. One was the enforcement of a regulation providing that the selection of War and Navy Ministers shall be from among generals or lieutenant-generals and admirals in active service respectively. In the past these two ministerial posts had been filled by generals or lieutenant-generals and admirals or vice-admirals placed on the retired list. By virtue of the new regulation, those high-ranking retired army and navy officers, who were held responsible for the outbreak of the February 26 incident, were automatically deprived of any opportunity to assume the portfolios of War and the Navy. The other was the abolition of temposen badge—a fraternity insignia, which used to be worn by the graduates of the Army Staff College. Its name was dervied from an oval bronze coin called temposen of the Tempo era (1830-1843). Its use was exclusively restricted to the officers who had graduated from the Army Staff College. Even generals who did not graduate from this college were not permitted to wear it. Hence, its wearing denoted the presence of a special group of military officers in the Army, with the consequence that the excluded officers resented the existence of such a fraternity. It is, therefore, no wonder that its abolition was received favorably by other military circles, since it went a long way toward purging the Army.

Cabinet Falls

The Hirota Cabinet remained in office for eleven months. Just as General Terauchi, then lieutenant-general, played an active part in its formation, he was also the prime mover of its downfall. On January 21, 1937, when the Diet resumed its session after the New Year recess, the late Kunimatsu Hamada, then a leading liberal member of the now defunct Seiyukai, in an interpellation referred to the so-called "propellent power" of the Army in the conduct of national politics. He considered the organization of Japanese Army in Manchoukuo as a replica of the Army in Japan and inferred that there was a despotic or Fascist idea in the undercurrent of the talks and movements of a certain section of the military. War Minister Terauchi in replying to the interpellation declared that there were some words in the interpellator's query which seemed to cast aspersion on the Army, and that the use of such words would not help the harmonious understanding between the Army and the people in general. The answer enraged Mr. Hamada, who stated that there was no intention on his part to insult the Army and added: "Let us scrutinize the official shorthand record of my interpellation. If there be any insulting words, I will commit hara-kiri, if not, you do." General Terauchi then requested the Cabinet to seek Imperial sanction for the dissolution of the Diet. Premier Hirota, who was eager for a compromise, petitioned the Throne to prorogue the Diet for two days. As he failed to bring about an understanding between the Army and the Diet within the time, he tendered the resignation of his Ministry.

This episode may give the impression that General Terauchi is a haughty, unyielding man. In fact, the reverse is the case. He is not like his father, the late Marshal Masatake Terauchi, who was noted for his sternness. As an individual, the count is an extremely agreeable person who knows how to relax and converse pleasantly, but dislikes fadaise. His appearance is more like a charming gentleman than a sword-bred general. Being a member of the aristocracy, he frequents the Peers' Club, where he enjoys talks with other members. The consensus of opinion of all those who have been in touch with him is that General Terauchi is a person of refined manners, and that he does not attempt to impose himself a la militaire, but tries to be as congenial as possible in conformity with his bel air.

While he was War Minister, he used to treat his subordinates quite affectionately. He would leave the bulk of his ministerial business to the care of the Chief of Staff and would readily permit himself to be guided by the advice of the Vice-Minister of War or the Director of the Military Administration Bureau. All those who serve under him find it easy to perform their respective duties. This proves that General Terauchi is a man who believes in coordination by allowing each person to feel the responsibility of his position. He is also a man who possesses a strong power of judgment and can think clearly to devise ways and means in order to tide over a difficult situation.

As a sequel to the February 26 incident, when he undertook the task of reorganizing the Army, he showed no inclination to be swayed by personal friendship or favoritism. He executed his duty so impartially that many of his seniors, colleagues and subordinate officers were retired from active service. None of them exhibited any illfeeling toward him, because they were quite aware of his selfless motive and his aversion to nepotism. He carried out his program of military reconstruction quite disinterestedly. If anyone came to praise him, he would modestly reply: "It is nothing. I have put into effect the plan worked out and left by my predecessor, Lieutenant-General Kawashima." This trait of his character is noteworthy, because it shows how human he is. When a certain general, his senior, was imprisoned in connection with the February 26 incident, he from time to time sent him various presents, thereby displaying the humane side of his character.

General Terauchi appears to be endowed with all the qualities of his father, except the latter's sternness as a military man. Whether he is in uniform or in civilian dress, he is always kind and amiable, but has no appetite for banalite. He has now become the idol of the Army because of his affectionate understanding of his subordinates in carrying out difficult military operations and projects. There is partial similarity between his rise as a military leader and that of his father. In appreciation of the part played by General Masatake Terauchi during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, when he was War Minister, he was awarded the First Class Order of the Golden Kite and promoted to the rank of field marshal. Subsequently, when a union of Japan and Chosen was effected, he was created a count in recognition of his services to the State. He was also honored with an Imperial command to form a cabinet of his own. General Hisaichi Terauchi, his son, has been awarded the First Class Order of the Golden Kite for his services in connection with the China affair. If he is promoted to become field marshal in acknowledgment of his distinguished services in the current war in Greater East Asia and if he becomes premier in the future as anticipated, he will have attained the two highest positions held by his illustrious father.

Certain circles ascribe General Terauchi's successes as a military man to his father's influence. They seem to ignore the fact that the former is gifted enough to establish his own position by dint of his personal merits. The late Marshal Masatake Terauchi was one of the organizers of Japan's modern army. He took part in several clashes in connection with the Meiji Restoration of 1868 as an ordinary private. He also served in the expedition against the Satsuma rebellion of 1877 and the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5. He occupied the post of War Minister for some ten years before and after the Russo-Japanese War. Later on, he was appointed Governor-General of Chosen and during his tenure of office the union of Japan and Chosen, an issue pending since the days of Prince Hirobumi Ito, who was Resident-General of Chosen, was successfully affected. In 1916, when Marshal Terauchi returned to Tokyo from Chosen, he was ordered by His Majesty the Emperor to organize a ministry.

In the Periodicals

Shuho, a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 307 dated August 26, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. Leading articles: Questions and Answers of Foodstuff Distribution, Second Front Problem, Way for Home-Made Salt, and War and Weather.

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, No. 1,422 dated August 21, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushinbu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo. Contents: Effect of North African War on West Asia, and Recent Situation in Various Countries of West Asia.

The Sunday Mainichi, Vol. 21, No. 35 dated September 6, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Leading articles: India Rises, Real Situation of Defeated America, Spirit to Fishermen, Brilliant Engineer Corps, and Animals and Plants of Shonan Island.

(To Be Concluded)

READERS IN COUNCIL

MORALITY OF U.S. PEOPLE

Americans Consider Illegal Action As Smart

To the Editor:

The people of the United States like to see themselves as being unique in many ways. They glory in self-admiration. To them other parts of this world are but miserable copies of their own paradise. In passing such hard judgment upon their fellow-men the Americans are making two rather foolish mistakes.

A good example to prove this point is the triple-morale of the Americans, a quality which admittedly is quite unique with them.

We all are accustomed to judging our deeds as being either right or wrong. By our moral standards and public laws we have established certain rules which enable us to decide in regard to all the events of our daily life what is right and what is wrong. Our sense of justice and national duties is deeply rooted in everyone of us. To distinguish clearly between right and wrong, or between a respectable citizen and a criminal, has become one of our natural abilities.

American Standards

Anybody who has lived in America is quite familiar with a third word, besides "right" and "wrong," which is being used there to judge the moral value of human acts, the word "smart." A "smart fellow," in the American lingo, is a man who owes his success to his ability of "outsmarting" others, or, in other words, a man who masters the ways and means of evading the ethical code and of slipping through loopholes of the law for his own benefit. So common is this type of man in America that acting "right," "wrong" or "smart" can be said to be three equally important terms, customarily employed in that country when referring to the moral aspect of any action or individual.

Bribing a policeman is a "smart" thing to do, provided the policeman is "smart" enough to accept the bribe. This takes place daily everywhere in America, mostly of course on the highway when an officer of the law stops a motorist for speeding.

A German friend of mine who frequently traveled from America to Germany and back was so disgusted by the corruptness of U.S. customs officials, especially when comparing them with the unapproachably honest type of custom inspector he used to meet in his home country, that one day he thought of teaching them a lesson.

Put One Over

Upon his arrival in New York the American customs inspector, as it had happened before, again made the usual cautious advances toward an easy "bribe-and-I-let-you go" settlement. He said: "You look to me like a smart guy", to which my friend's answer was: "So do you." The officer then said: "Your wife looks a kind of tired and nervous. I bet she would be glad if this were all over quickly", to which my friend replied: "That's right." There was a pause and then Uncle Sam's inspector proceeded: "I tell you what we'll do: If you do the smart thing we'll see you though this quickly. It will save you a lot of time and worry", to which my friend agreed "O.K." The officer then outlined the scheme: "As soon as I have done my bit you can do yours." My friend also consented to that.

The inspector then took out some stamps and stuck them on each piece of baggage without opening it. He then took my friend aside and said: "That's all. I have done my share, now it is your turn." My friend then let him have it as follows: "You said that my wife looks tired and nervous. I think you are right. So I will move along now and take her to a good hotel as quickly as possible. She can have a rest there. So long!" The man fumed with rage, of course, but there was nothing he could do about it. The amazing part about this story, however, is the completely unexpected reaction which it caused among our American-born acquaintances. When they heard it from me they were quite disgusted. They were, however, not disgusted with the corruptive customs official; they were much more annoyed by the reported attitude of my German friend. They said: "A bargain is a bargain," and "What about other travelers who will meet this official later?—How can you expect this customs officer to show any consideration in the future?" The most natural question, however, whether and how much customs' money was lost to the government by this procedure was not raised a single time in these discussions.

That Was Smart

You find the same thing all over America. Clever cheating or smart living, whatever we choose to call it, is a common thing with people of all classes and wealth. He might be a Wall Street multi-millionare who cheats his government out of hundreds of thousands of dollars when filing his tax returns or a small-fry racketeer who sells "insurance" to store-keepers, threatening their life and property if they don't "buy" or he might be a private house owner who considers himself very clever when stealing electricity. In any case, the Americans of today endeavor to make a living in a smart way. The "third" morale is dominating public life in the United States.

Could there be a more drastic example of this attitude than the numerous labor strikes occurring in the States during the present war? What a despicable type of citizen is a man who in the midst of the worst national emergency thinks so little of his country and so much of himself that he welcomes the national plight as a golden opportunity to reap at a time when he should sacrifice! What a difference between this attitude and the attitude of the people in Japan and Germany who consider it not only a natural duty but a personal honor to sacrifice and to do their part toward the common goal of final victory!

AXIS CORRESPONDENT

August 31, 1942

RETURN TO PRIMITIVISM

Japan Must Furnish New Ideology For East Asians

To the Editor:

As matter and mind in the East, in contradiction to the West, is one, an ideology, in Asia is not a party-doctrine but a guiding force for the conduct of life. Therefore the formulation of an ideology is an essential preliminary for the establishment of an Asiatic sphere of life, as the Co-Prosperity Sphere is destined to be.

The China Affair would probably have been disposed of long ago had Japan offered China's intelligentsia a new ideology. General Homma, in the Philippines, has come to demand of the Filipinos a "spiritual revolution," which would give them a "fresh and vigorous spirit for the reform of their lives."

Some kind of mental leadership must be made to supplement all other forms of guidance provided by Japan. This mental leadership has to be based upon a new ideology.

That means that Japan, for the first time in her history, has an opportunity for the display of her own spiritual and cultural creativeness. Chinese Confucianism, Sino-Indian Buddhism and Western Christian philosophy, which have guided Japan in former ages, have obviously all become unfit to serve as a means of making Japan's qualification for leadership felt in Asia and nothing, absolutely nothing, can replace Japan's originality.

Model-Thought Needed

This originality has to go back to pre-Confucian times, when Japan was Japan, and to draw its inspiration from Japan's own nature. Mr. Tokutomi has demanded that Japan become a model state. But before becoming a model state, Japan has to engender a model-thought.

If that is done, Japan will find that just naturalism and primitivism which she once exchanged for Confucian formalism, Buddhistic idealism and Christian abstraction, is the source of all the incomparable spirituality which has guided her since the Meiji Era and again eight months ago; and that it is this evolutionary power contained in this primitivism which provided Japan with an inexhaustible source of mental power, the like of which is non-existent in other countries.

Primitivism is the psychological driving force of the simple and sturdy life, which underlies Japanese activity and greatness.

The old Eastern idea of unity between matter and mind will be reborn in this glorification of the simple and sturdy life which will form the center of Japan's new ideology for Asia.

It is opposed to materialism as well as to supernaturalism, to liberalism as well as to dictatorship.

It is unique in its simplicity as well as in its complexity and can be adapted to all countries and all circumstances: to China, India, the South Sea Islands and even the Philippines.

Whenever it functions, it promotes the production of power, of natural power, in human life.

This is the most urgent moral postulate in this age of scientific psychology, which for the first time in history, enables Japan to define herself in a universally acceptable terminology.

FURUNO CHUICHI
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August 31, 1942